PAST ACHIEVEMENTS
PRESENT STATUS
FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

"You have here in Snohomish County, on the ground and under the ground, as great natural wealth as any portion of the continent."—JAMES J. HILL.

THE FAMOUS BICYCLE
TREE AT SNOHOMISH

SNOHOMISH COUNTY WASHINGTON

A RECORD OF REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT *and* A PROPHECY OF ASSURED DEVELOPMENT

COMPILED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF ITS PRINCIPAL CITIES

PUBLISHER: JAMES LEWIS, COLBY BUILDING, EVERETT, WASHINGTON

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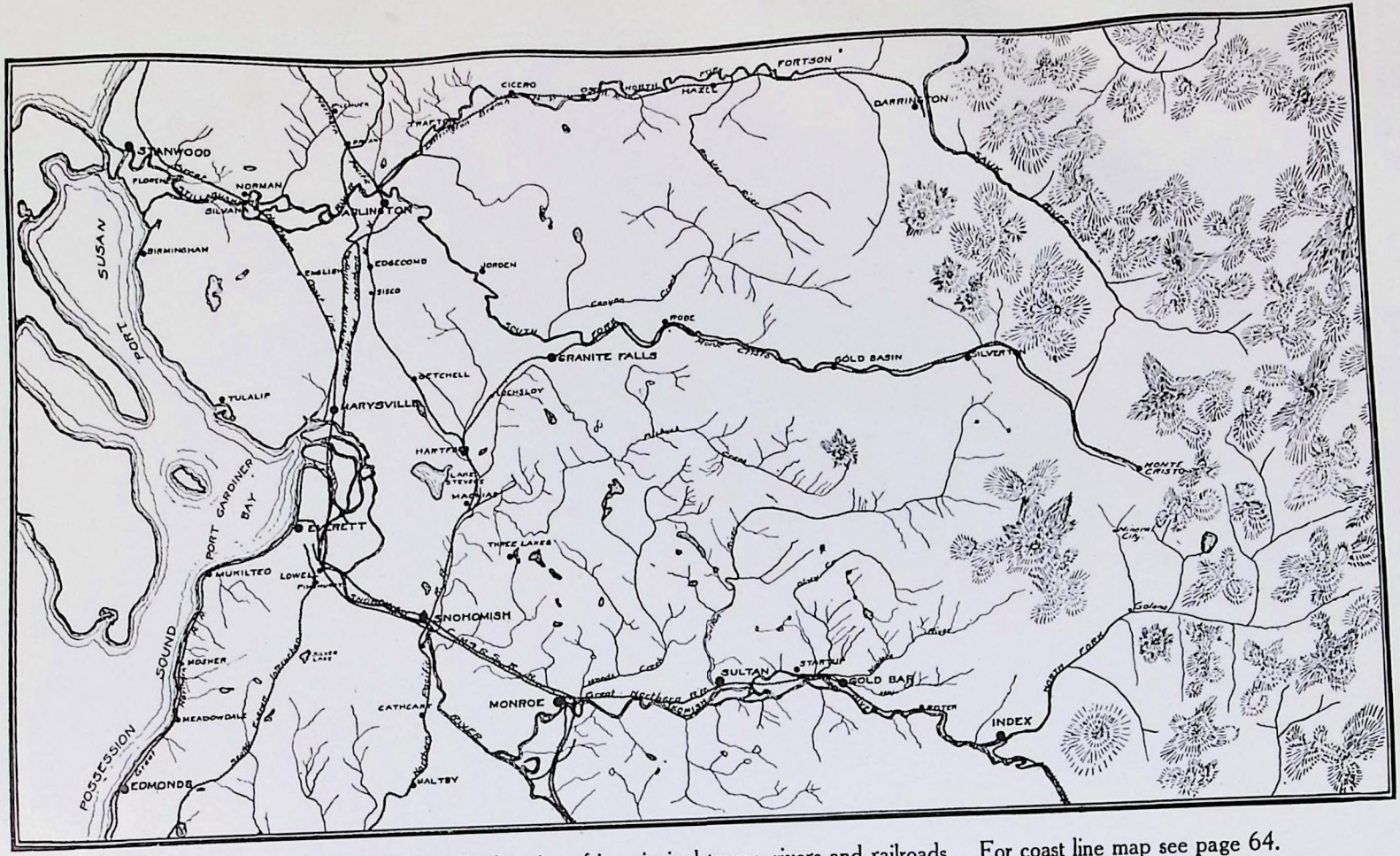


Map of Snohomish County, showing the location of its principal towns, rivers and railroads. For coast line map see page 64.

Snohomish County, Washington

INTRODUCTION

The last report of the United States Census Bureau shows that the State of Washington grew faster than any other State in the Union during the ten-year period to which its figures refer, and further shows that during this decade Snohomish County grew even more quickly than the State.

These are significant facts of fundamental importance—for counties and states **don't grow by chance.** They grow in proportion to their possession of natural resources, and in ratio to the opportunities these offer for the advantageous investment of capital and labor.

From this point of view Snohomish County is almost without a peer and therefore its growth in the past and its assured development in the future are merely the logical fulfillment of established economic principles.

This County, comprising 2,500 square miles; occupying a strategic location in the very heart of the Puget Sound country; enjoying the advantages of excellent transportation facilities (attracted to the country by the incalculable wealth of its resources and the world-wide demand for its products) and sharing the benefits (financial and physical) of a climate that is unequalled on the American continent, obviously fulfills all conditions essential to success and consequently has grown and will continue to grow enormously.

WALLACE FALLS
ONE OF THE MANY UNDEVELOPED WATER POWERS

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The claim has been frequently made (and the writer believes it to be conservative) that no area of similar size on the western continent surpasses Snohomish County in natural resources and undeveloped wealth. These resources, some of which have hardly been touched, as yet, by the magic wand of capital, are found in its forests of timber, in the phenomenally fertile soil of its river bottoms and rolling uplands, in the minerals hidden in its vein-ribbed mountains and in the food fishes abounding in its rivers and in the waters of Puget Sound.

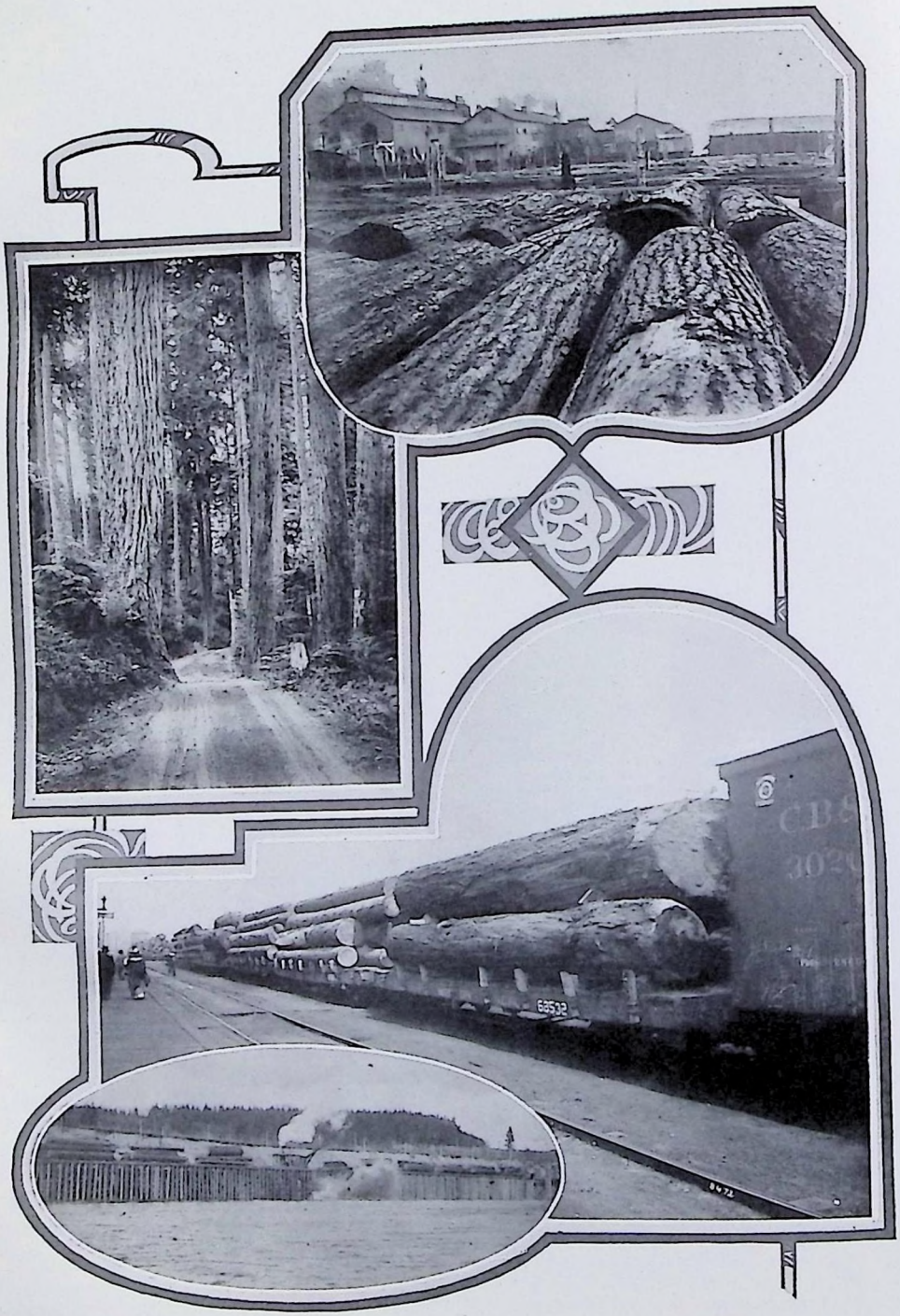
THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

In order of importance, lumber undoubtedly leads—for this is the king of our products, the greatest single source of wealth, and the principal foundation of industrial activity.

To the reader who is unfamiliar with the magnitude of Washington forests, the significance of these statements will be apparent when the following corelative facts are clearly understood. The largest body of merchantable timber now standing in the world is located on the North Pacific Coast; the densest portion of this marvelous growth is found in the Puget Sound country, and no portion of the Puget Sound country is more fortunate in this respect than Snohomish County, of which Everett is the commercial center and county seat.

The forests here are immeasurably rich in fir, cedar, spruce and hemlock, and the enormous value of these resources is greatly enhanced by their exceptional accessibility. Four great rivers—the Snoqualmie, Skykomish, Snohomish and Stillaguamish—and numerous smaller ones, flow through the County and combine to warrant the statement that no area of equal size in the universe has so large a quantity of merchantable timber standing tributary to its mills.

These conditions naturally form the basis of enormous industrial activity, extending throughout the County and contributing to the prosperity of all its communities. So numerous, in fact, are the logging camps, the lumber and shingle manufacturing plants and other wood-working institutions that it



THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

Logs in the boom, virgin forest, a logging train, and a log dump

is almost impossible to keep track of their number or to compile data that accurately indicates the extent and value of their operations. It is using the language of conservatism, however, to say that there are fully forty sawmills in the County, over a hundred shingle mills, and half a dozen plants devoted to the manufacture of sashes, doors, boxes and crates, and that these concerns employ thousands of men whose payroll approximates an enormous figure and constitutes a factor of primary importance in the maintenance of uninterrupted prosperity.

One of these plants is the largest of its kind in the world. Many others rank among the biggest of their kind in the West—and this is saying much when one remembers how large a portion of the West is devoted to industrial activity of similar character.

Moreover, the industry is expanding with gratifying rapidity. New firms are constantly enlisting in one or other of its branches; new trails are being blazed into heavily timbered districts previously untouched; new mills are being erected; existing ones are being enlarged, and on every hand are unmistakable evidences of the fact that the reputation of Snohomish County in this regard will logically grow for years to come.

At the present time the output consists almost entirely of lumber, shingles, sashes, doors, piles, poles and boxes, but the possibilities of the situation are by no means limited to these commodities. Much of the lumber is perfectly adapted for use in the manufacture of common furniture, wooden ware, cooperage, handles, veneer, wagon beds, farm machinery, refrigerators, stepladders, lawn swings and other novelties, and this fact emphasizes the opportunities for industrial activity along lines that as yet have been hardly touched—particularly when considered in conjunction with the demand for such articles existing throughout the western country as a natural result of its phenomenal development.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY.

In considering the agricultural achievements of Snohomish County, and its possibilities in this direction, the reader should keep well in mind the fact that its lands were originally covered with deep, dense forests.

Much of this timber still remains, constituting an asset of primary importance and assuring a prolonged continuance of industrial activity. Much, however, has been removed, making possible a very remarkable development along agricultural lines.

The significance of this statement is paramount—for it means that the farmer has followed the logger with financial success and will continue to do so. In other words, the conditions of soil and climate, which combined to produce the original forest crop, combine in precisely similar manner to assure an equally satisfactory harvest in the sphere of agricultural enterprise.

Thus the prosperity of Snohomish County cannot be otherwise than permanent, because the gradual reduction of its forest resources correspondingly increases its agricultural wealth—and no country or section of country can have a more solid or reliable basis than that of extensive agricultural activity..

The cultivated lands and those amenable to cultivation are of three distinct types, each possessing characteristics and advantages peculiarly its own.

TIDE LAND MARSHES.

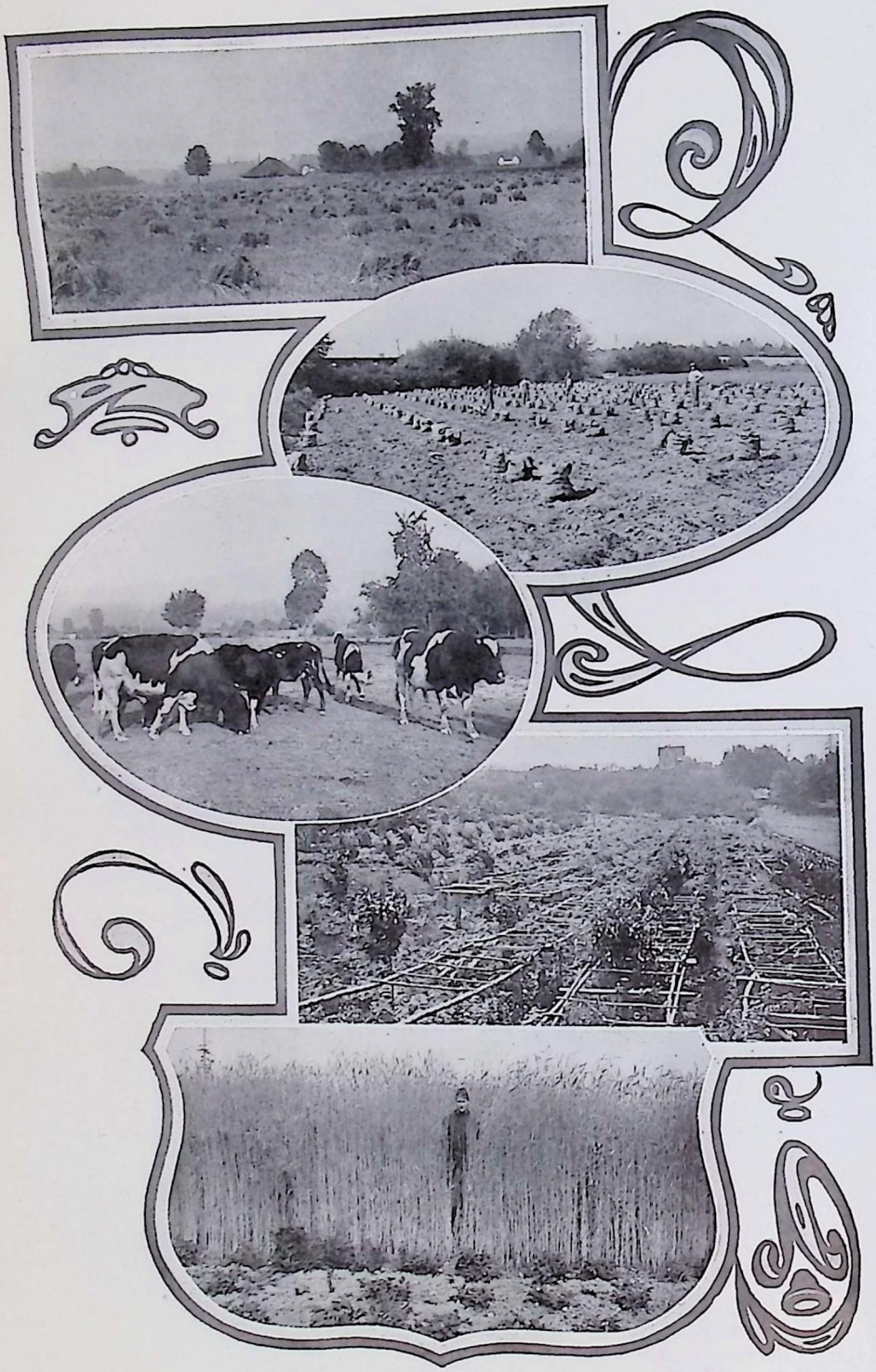
The tide land marshes lie below the level of high tide and have been reclaimed by the construction of dikes as a protection against the overflow. These lands are phenomenally fertile and give prodigious returns when thoroughly subdued. So remarkable, in fact, are the yields of oats, forage, and silo crops that the actual figures of production are scarcely believable in the older farming sections of the East. It is none the less true, however, that oats, for example, have been raised on some of these lands for twenty years in succession, producing an average yield of 125 bushels to the acre—a well authenticated statement to which publicity has frequently been given in the reports of the U. S. Agricultural Department. It must not be presumed, of course, that this particular experience can be duplicated on all the tide land marshes, for such is not the case. It is strikingly suggestive, however, of the predominating characteristics (fertility of soil, equability of temperature, abundance of moisture, etc.) and serves to illustrate and justify the term "prodigious" as applied to all the crops.

RIVER BOTTOM AND DELTA LANDS.

The river bottom and delta lands are equally important when viewed from the standpoint of productiveness, and still more so when judged by their extent. In making this statement the fact can hardly be too strongly emphasized that it is based upon the experience of many years—for the first settlers in Snohomish County were dependent entirely upon waterways for channels of travel, and naturally bent their efforts first of all to clearing the lands immediately adjacent to navigable streams. It is worthy of note, too, that these lands are subject to occasional overflow, caused by melting snow at the mountain source of the rivers, to which reference has already been made, and that these freshets are not a detriment, as some might reasonably suppose, but a distinct advantage because of the extent to which they act as a valuable fertilizing agency.

UPLANDS.

The uplands are those which lie between and along the water courses and from which the heavy timber has been removed. These uplands, or bench lands as they are commonly called, comprise at least 200,000 acres and constitute by far the largest portion of



AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Oats, 118½ bushels to the acre, potatoes, 17.3 tons, typical dairy scene and berry farm, and, "coming through the rye."

the agricultural area. While not so phenomenally rich as the tide land marshes or river bottom lands they are none the less extraordinary when judged by the variety and extent of their products and by the financial rewards they assure in return for the labor expended upon them. It is true, of course, that these "logged-off lands" do not create a favorable impression when first they are seen by the uninitiated. The fact remains, however, that they offer a wonderful opportunity to the farmer who has the grit to clear them and who has also sufficient capital to keep himself and those dependent upon him in adequate comfort until a few acres have been brought to the profit-producing point.

LAND VALUES.

The prospective purchaser of these lands and indeed of any agricultural lands in Snohomish County should understand that adequate capital is essential to success. The improved tide land marshes and river bottom lands seldom change hands for a smaller consideration than $250.00 per acre, while the improved uplands can rarely be bought for less than $125.00. At first sight these prices may seem to be somewhat high, but it must be remembered that the intrinsic value of any farm is that sum upon which it will earn a satisfactory revenue and that the crops on these lands are so prodigious that in the final analysis the initial outlay is more than justified by the results achieved.

The unimproved lands can be bought, of course, for considerably less than the lands from which all stumps have been removed—the average value per acre of unimproved river bottom lands being conservatively estimated at $100.00, while the value of unimproved uplands runs all the way from $15.00 to $75.00. To these figures, however, must be added the cost of clearing and otherwise preparing for cultivation, which is never less than $75.00 per acre and sometimes reaches even $200.00. Here again the initial cost will seem to be large to readers who are unfamiliar with the other side of the story. When considered, however, in conjunction with the wonderful fertility of the soil, the perfect climatic conditions, the variety of products, the long growing season, the complete absence of destructive storms, and the stability of adjacent markets, it will be found that agricultural investments based upon these values are not only safe but exceptionally profitable. Farmers in this vicinity are successful—indeed unusually so—and the fact that many of them are loth to sell their properties, even at the figures above quoted, sufficiently emphasizes this statement and justifies these values.

DAIRYING.

While the soil and climate are favorable to nearly all branches of agricultural activity, dairying undoubtedly ranks first, both in present importance and future possibilities. Nor is this at all remarkable in view of the fact that all conditions essential to the success of this industry are fully complied with. Forage grasses, silage and root crops produce enormous yields of a quality that could hardly be excelled; the growing season is so long and the moisture is so abundant that cows can be pastured for at least eight months and often for ten months each year; creameries and condenseries are plentiful and the demand for dairy products so far exceeds the supply as to assure the maintenance of healthy competition. Finally, the logged-off lands are perfectly adapted to dairying operations and can be used for such purpose to great advantage while still imperfectly cleared. In other words, there is so much pasturage between the stumps that a profitable start can be made while the land is still in the rough—the process of cultivation being spread over a considerable period during which the earning capacity correspondingly increases. It is generally conceded among dairymen in this section that each acre of land will easily support one cow and that each cow, graded and bred for dairying purposes, will net her owner $50.00 per annum after deducting all ordinary expenses.

FRUIT GROWING.

Next in importance are the obvious opportunities for the logical development of the fruit growing industry—for experience has proven, beyond the point of refutation, that the soils of Snohomish County, aided by its temperate climate, are pre-eminently adapted to the growing of fruits and berries of almost every variety. The County already ranks second in the State in the production of berries and its products in this line have justly earned an enviable and far-reaching reputation. Two of the largest berry farms in the West are located here, one of which ships hundreds of cases to eastern markets every day throughout the summer season. Other farms devoted primarily to berries, though smaller, are just as successful proportionately and clearly emphasize the opportunities for the conversion of low-priced raw land into berry orchards that will produce an annual revenue of $250.00 per acre under ordinary conditions, up to $1,000.00 per acre under conditions that are perfectly ideal. It is no exaggeration to say that the growth of berries here is phenomenal and that their flavor and keeping qualities reach the highest state of perfection. This is particularly true of raspberries, strawberries, blackberries and logan berries, all of which thrive in a remarkable way and are consequently cultivated to great extent. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries and currants are also prolific producers, assuring a safe and satisfactory margin of profit when given the attention they deserve. The apples of this section possess somewhat better keeping qualities than the product of the irrigated districts though they do not attain such an attractively high color. The size,

TYPICAL MINING OPERATIONS

A mining camp, putting in a round of holes, power plant and ore dump, water power, air pipe, tunnel entrance and ore car

however, is often abnormal and the yield abundant, with the result that an apple orchard of standard varieties may safely be counted upon to produce from $200.00 to $500.00 per acre per annum.

POULTRY RAISING.

The poultry business, too, has made enormous strides during recent years and here again is found a splendid opportunity for advantageous investment. In this connection it should be clearly understood, as a condition of primary importance, that the consumption of poultry products in the Puget Sound section greatly exceeds the local production, with the result that the shipment of eggs and poultry from eastern states still amounts to several million dollars per year. Hence the opportunities for activity in this line are almost limitless and assure unusually satisfactory profits when considered in conjunction with the mild climate, the availability of green feed throughout the year, the almost complete absence of snow and other factors obviously favorable to this pursuit. It should also be borne in mind that the logged-off lands are specially adapted to poultry raising, because the expense of clearing may be omitted to a large extent, or rather, may reasonably be postponed, at least in part, until returns begin to come in. Hence it follows that this industry may be commenced with a smaller investment than is necessary where fruit growing, market gardening or intensive farming is contemplated. The prices paid for poultry products vary, of course, very considerably, but it may be conservatively estimated that poultry brings from twelve to thirteen cents per pound (undressed) and that the average price paid for eggs is about thirty-five cents per dozen.

GENERAL FARMING.

While special emphasis has been laid upon dairying, fruit growing and poultry raising, the fact must not be overlooked that general farming is exceptionally profitable in many portions of Snohomish County. Oats, for example, yield from 70 to 100 bushels per acre; wheat from 30 to 50 bushels; timothy and clover from 3½ to 5 tons; potatoes from 8 to 12 tons; while rutabaga crops of 50 tons to the acre are not at all infrequent. In quoting these figures the fact should be clearly understood that they are given with the object of conveying an adequate and correct conception of "average" conditions and that they are not "records" in any sense of the word—the larger figures having been surpassed again and again under specially advantageous circumstances. In precisely similar manner, there is great disparity, of course, between the "record" values and the "average" values of these and other crops, but it may be conservatively estimated that wheat averages $35.00 per ton, hay $30.00, and potatoes $15.00, while other produce is sold at prices proportionately satisfactory to these specific illustrations.

MARKETS.

In this connection the reader may well be reminded that the demand for farm products throughout the Puget Sound country far exceeds the local supply—for on the one hand only a small portion of the land has yet been cultivated, while on the other, the cities of the Sound have grown with almost startling rapidity. Moreover, the logging camps, mining camps and inland manufacturing plants are naturally creative of an enormous demand which is still further augmented by the needs of Alaska, the Philippine Islands and foreign ports of Japan and China, to which shipments are regularly made. Hence the assertion that there is a ready market at all times for farm produce of every kind and that this condition must necessarily prevail for many years to come.

It should be noted, too, that the transportation facilities of Snohomish County are exceptionally satisfactory (both water and rail) and that its roads are among the best in the State—from which it follows that the marketing of farm produce is effected with greater ease and at less cost than is often the case even in older sections of the country.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

While only developed, as yet, to a comparatively small extent, the mineral resources of Snohomish County are classed among its richest assets by many eminent geologists and mining experts, who confidently predict the early development of an industry that will worthily rival the lumber industry in permanency and value of output. However near the truth, or otherwise, this prediction may be, the fact is indisputably established that an extensive mineral belt runs north and south through that portion of the Cascade Mountains lying within the county limits, this belt carrying gold, silver, copper, lead, nickel and arsenic ores, and embracing the well-known Monte Cristo, Silverton, Goat Lake, Silver Creek, Darrington, Stillaguamish, Index and Northfork mining districts. On some of these properties development work dates back as early as the year 1890, when sufficient progress was made to warrant the construction of the Everett and Monte Cristo Railroad. Following the building of this line in the years 1892-3 development work was continued with a good deal of success until 1907, large quantities of gold and silver ore being opened up and shipped to the smelters at Everett and Tacoma. In the latter year, unfortunately, the industry was seriously retarded by a flood which washed out the railroad line and by the financial panic, which naturally effected the procuring of capital for development purposes. Recently, however, it has been considerably rejuvenated with the result that work has been resumed on many properties with renewed vigor. New companies have been formed, new capital has been interested and deposits of gold, silver and copper ore have been opened up to a

THE FISH INDUSTRY

Brailing from the traps, purse seining, beauties—all three, the famous sockeye, and a fisherman's camp

very satisfactory extent. As a result of this activity the Monte Cristo line is being strengthened for heavy traffic and regular train service will soon begin.

While none can foresee how great will be the development of the mining industry in Snohomish County, it is generally conceded that the prospects were never so bright as now and that the optimism of those best qualified to judge is fully justified by boundless possibilities.

FISHERIES.

By reason of its location on Puget Sound, Snohomish County derives benefit from yet another natural resource in the form of staple food fish which are shipped to the East in considerable quantities. The State of Washington already ranks first in the Union in the value of its food fish products and every year witnesses an astonishing increase in the amount of capital invested in this industry, in the value of its output and in the number of people it employs.

The industry is based primarily upon the catch of salmon, halibut, cod, mackerel and herring and its principal product is canned salmon, which is marketed throughout the civilized world.

The State spends thousands of dollars every year upon salmon hatcheries, of which Snohomish County has two. In these hatcheries millions of salmon are propagated every year and turned loose as soon as they are able to swim and take care of themselves. When thus released from the fresh water, these young fish proceed at once to the deeps of the Pacific, to return with unfailing certainty in from two and one-half to four years, to spawn. They are then full grown and with unerring insinct seek out their paternal waters, only to be caught in the nets placed for their reception by the fish companies, whose officers can calculate almost to the day when the "run" may be expected. In this way does the State insure not only the maintenance of its fisheries but the development of the industry to still greater proportions.

So far as Snohomish County is concerned, the industry is practically in its infancy, although it received a great impetus a year ago when a cannery was started at Everett by people who have been engaged in the fish business for many years and are consequently exceptionally cognizant of its great possibilities. The success of the enterprise has been most remarkable and clearly shows that the industry cannot fail to grow here just as it has grown in other parts of the commonwealth lying in proximity to the path of the fish to and from the Pacific Ocean.

CLIMATE.

In concluding this brief summary of the resources of Snohomish County, an exact statement of its climatic conditions will doubtless be of interest—for the adjective "equable" (already frequently used) is totally insufficient to describe its salient characteristics and its numerous advantages.

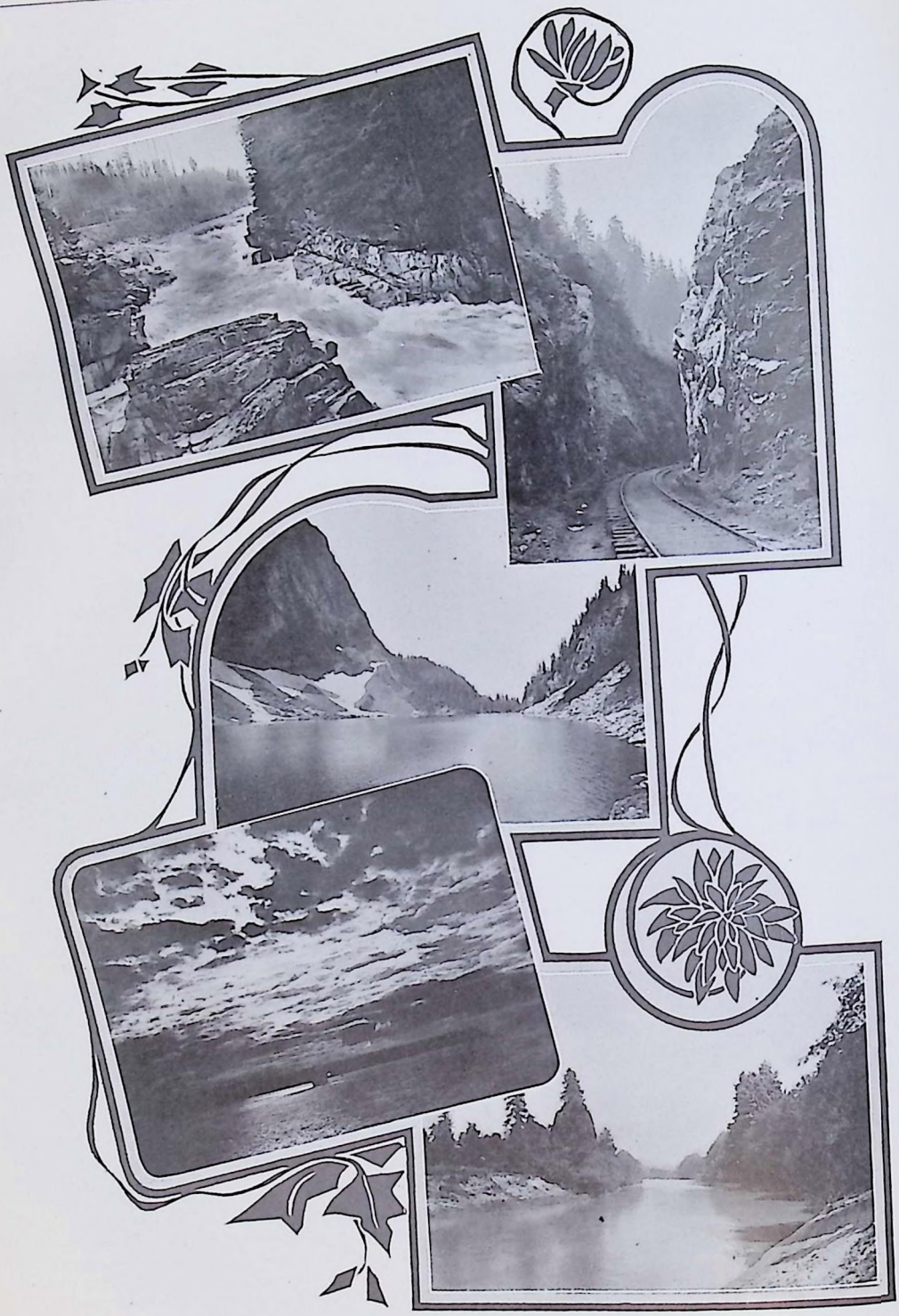
During the dry season, extending from April to September, the days are bright and clear but never hot, while the nights are always cool and conducive to refreshing sleep. During the wet season from October to March there is a good deal of cloudy weather and warm, gentle rains are very frequent. The total precipitation, however, is not large and as a matter of fact is much less than is the case in many eastern cities. The snowfall is very light (sometimes almost nil) and seldom remains on the ground for more than one or two days.

It must not be presumed from the use of the terms "dry" and "wet" in this connection that the seasons are sharply defined, for such is not the case. There is ample rain in the dry season and much beautiful weather during the wet period. Flowers bloom in the gardens nearly all winter and grass remains green throughout the year. To the newcomer, the frequent rains are sometimes a little disconcerting but a very short experience suffices to change the first impression and their healthful frequency becomes much preferable to the severe and capricious weather of eastern states. So attractive, indeed, are the climatic conditions of the Puget Sound country that when these become more generally understood she must inevitably become one of the greatest tourist centers in the world—for the entire area abounds in natural wonders of incomparable grandeur.

AN INVITATION.

Having thus explained the reasons fundamentally governing the past and future prosperity of Snohomish County, the reader is confidently referred to the following descriptions of its centers of population, with the assurance that in summarizing the characteristics of each, it has been the writer's aim to keep well within the limits of conservative explanation. Most of the space has been devoted to the larger towns for the simple reason that the work has been compiled for, and in conjunction with, their respective commercial organizations. The reader may confidently assume, however, that the smaller places (listed on page fifteen) are equally promising in the extent to which they offer opportunities for advantageous investment.

As a final word, the fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that Snohomish County is no place for drones. Success here is achieved in just the same way as in the older sections of the world. Good judgment, common sense and hard work are essential requisites in the West just as they are inseparable from well earned prosperity in the East, the only difference being, perhaps, that nature here has been exceptionally prolific in her distribution of undeveloped resources and that these offer unusual and extensive opportunities of which man is wise to take avail.



TYPICAL SCENIC ATTRACTIONS

Eagle Falls, a scene on the Monte Cristo road, Lake Serene, sunset on Puget Sound, and a view on the beautiful Snoqualmie

VILLAGES AND SMALLER TOWNS

BIRMINGHAM—A town of 300 inhabitants on Puget Sound, 20 miles northwest of Everett and five miles south of Stanwood. Daily boats to Everett and Seattle. Good logged-off land available.

CATHCART—A rapidly developing farming community on N. P. railway, five miles south of Snohomish.

CEDARHOME—A thickly settled rural community two miles northeast of the G. N. depot at Stanwood. Dairying and poultry raising the principal industries. Creamery and condensery directly tributary.

DARRINGTON—Population 300. On Darrington branch of the N. P. railway, at junction of the Sauk and Stillaguamish Rivers. Lumber mill and shingle mill. Good farm lands in valleys. Center of famous mining district. Good sport of all kinds.

FLORENCE—A thickly settled agricultural community on the Stillaguamish River near Stanwood and near G. N. Railway. Good wagon roads and steamboat connections with Sound points. Farmers exceptionally prosperous. Immense opportunities for development. One shingle mill.

FORTSON—A village on the Stillaguamish River, 21 miles east of Arlington. On Darrington branch of N. P. railway and on county road. One lumber mill, two shingle mills and one pulp wood camp. Opportunities for farmers.

GETCHELL—On N. P. Railway, between Snohomish and Arlington. One shingle mill, and one logging camp. Several thousand acres of available logged-off land.

HARTFORD—A well settled community nine miles from Everett on N. P. Railway. Good roads. Splendid educational facilities. Small fruit and vegetable ranches exceptionally successful. Half a mile from Lake Stevens, a deservedly popular resort. Immense combination lumber and shingle mill, employing approximately 250 men.

LOWELL—Population 1,200. Two miles south of Everett and virtually a part of the city, though not within its corporate limits. Diversified and important industries. Excellent farming land immediately adjacent.

MACHIAS—An attractive town of from three to four hundred inhabitants, on the N. P. railway and in the fertile valley of the Pilchuck River. Advantageous location five miles from Snohomish and six from Everett. Large area of river bottom land under cultivation. A most promising district for agricultural and horticultural development.

MALTBY—Nine miles south of Snohomish on N. P. Railway. Two shingle mills and one logging camp. Considerable agricultural activity and opportunity.

MARYSVILLE—An incorporated town of 1,239 inhabitants. (U. S. Census Report, 1910.) Five miles north of Everett, on the north side of the Snohomish River. Lumber and shingle manufacturing its chief support. Considerable agricultural activity in the vicinity. Opportunities for development in both directions. Unlike other incorporated towns of the County, Marysville has neither Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club nor Business Men's Association; hence its non-participation in the preparation and distribution of this work and its inclusion (for the sake of completeness) in this list of smaller communities.

MEADOWDALE—A growing and beautifully located community on Puget Sound, and on the coast line of the G. N. Railway. One mill, one logging camp and many berry, fruit and garden truck interests.

MONTE CRISTO—Eastern terminus of the Monte Cristo branch of the N. P. Railway. Center of famous mining district.

MUKILTEO—A very attractive town built upon a small peninsula on Puget Sound and possessing plenty of water front facilities and an ideal harbor. On the main line of the G. N. Railway, five miles south of Everett and 28 miles north of Seattle. Has one lumber mill and two shingle mills, the former ranking among the largest of its kind in the Puget Sound district. Soil adapted to berries, fruits and market gardening. The water front between Mukilteo and Everett possesses all requirements of a delightful residence district and is assuredly destined to rapid development in this direction. A scenic boulevard connects the two places.

NORMAN—An agricultural community in the famous Stillaguamish valley and on the G. N. coast line. Dairying the principal industry. Splendid opportunities for profitable investment in farm lands.

OSO—In the Stillaguamish Valley, on Darrington branch of the N. P. Railway. Two shingle mills and two logging camps. Plenty of fruit and vegetable land available.

PILCHUCK—Population 350. Six miles north of Arlington, on N. P. Railway; on Pilchuck River and in a valley surrounded by timbered hills. One lumber mill, two shingle mills and three logging camps. Good opportunities for farmers.

SILVANA—One of the main points in the lower Stillaguamish Valley. Excellent roads. Land remarkably fertile. Dairying the principal industry. One logging camp.

STARTUP—Population 350. A town on the Skykomish River and G. N. Railway. Thirty miles east of Everett. One lumber mill, one shingle mill and one logging camp. Fine water power awaiting development. Extensive agricultural activity.

OTHER CENTERS, to which space considerations preclude specific reference, are Bryant, Cicero, Edgecomb, Galena, Gold Basin, Hazel, Jorden, Lochsloy, Mineral City, Robe, Silverton, Sisco, Three Lakes, Trafton, Tulalip and Wayside.

SULTAN

On the main line of the Great Northern Railroad, 25 miles east of Everett, the town of Sultan occupies an advantageous location at the confluence of the Sultan and Skykomish Rivers.

The valley in which it stands is almost surrounded by hills and mountains of picturesque attractiveness, its northern division, best known as Sultan Basin, being in the forest reserve, while the southern division embraces that portion which is settled and improved.

The entire valley was originally covered with a heavy forest growth, but by reason of the fact that the land for the most part is exceptionally fertile, the farmer has followed the logger with gratifying success and will continue to do so.

Dairying and fruit growing especially are proving profitable avocations, while the success of the local creamery emphasizes the fact that in dairying, perhaps more than in any other direction, are the opportunities for development most pronounced.

The construction of a steel bridge across the Skykomish River, which made a large tract of good land immediately accessible, has recently attracted new settlers to considerable extent and the opportunities for farming in practically all its branches are so clearly obvious that further agricultural development is logically anticipated.

The climatic conditions of the vicinity are perfect and its environment is one of exquisite charm.

In addition to its agricultural activities Sultan enjoys the benefit of a large industrial payroll derived from the operations of the Sultan Lumber Company (which employs 200 men), and from several logging camps operating in the immediate vicinity.

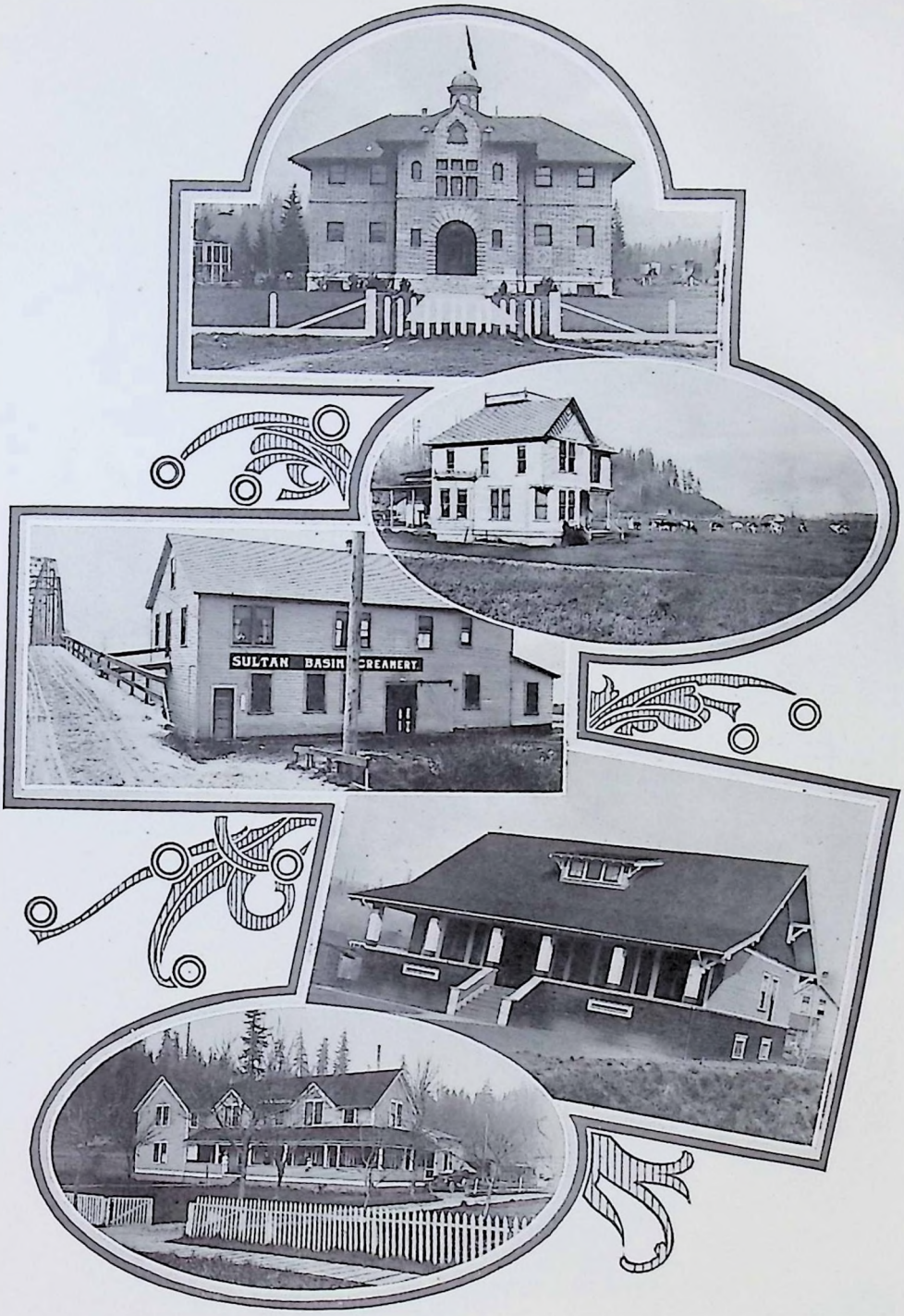
Various mineral veins protrude from the hillsides and adjacent mountains and while none of these have yet been developed to the point of profit-producing enterprises, the prospects in this direction are considered by experts to be unusually attractive.

Valuable beds of blue clay and white shale, with a swift flowing stream in close proximity, offer an excellent opportunity for the advantageous investment of capital in the manufacture of sewer pipe, conduit pipe, tile and other clay products.

PLANT OF THE SULTAN LUMBER CO.

The locality is a favorite haunt of the fisherman and hunter, the rivers swarming with trout of various varieties, while the tangled forest undergrowths form a natural retreat for bear, deer and cougar.

In a word Sultan may be described as a prosperous community of 800 inhabitants, supported by extensive manufacturing and agricultural activities; possessing opportunities for logical development in both directions; encompassed by scenic grandeurs to an exceptional degree; enjoying the advantages of a climate that cannot be surpassed and finally possessing all the commercial, educational, religious and social facilities of a thoroughly modern and progressive municipality.



SCENES IN SULTAN

The High School, a dairy ranch, the creamery, a typical home, and the Fairview Hospital

INDEX

The number of tourists who wend their way to Index, Washington, has steadily increased for many years, and will naturally continue to do so as the charm of its climate and the wonders of its environment become more widely known.

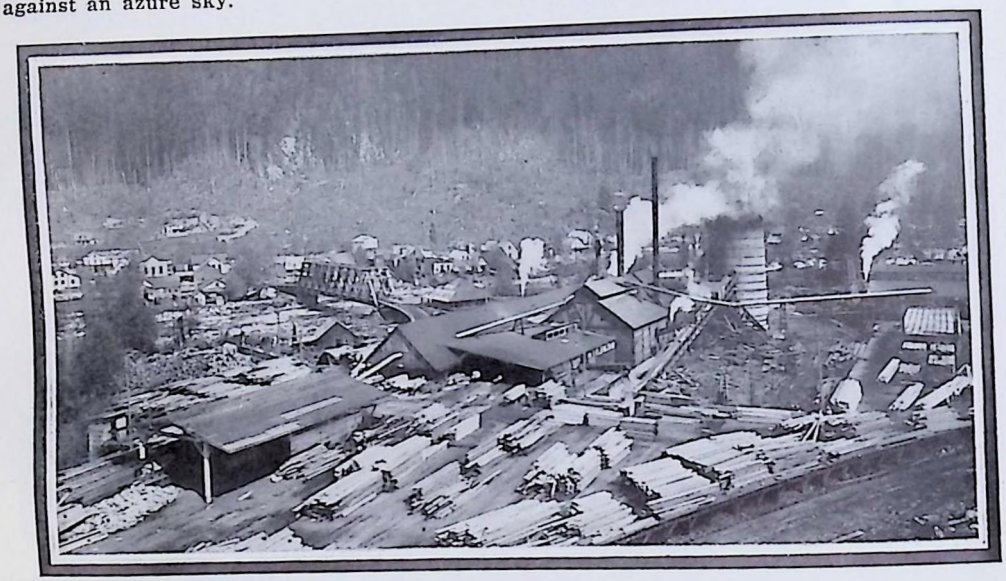
Nestling in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains, the town is often compared to one or other of the Alpine resorts of Switzerland and this comparison is fully justified by the many points of striking analogy.

Index is literally encompassed by jagged mountain peaks, rising abruptly from wooded hillsides and glowing white and gold against an azure sky.

as a summer and health resort cannot fail to grow until her reputation is nation-wide.

Index, however, is not dependent upon its tourist trade for present prosperity or future growth—it is already a center of industrial activity and obviously destined to develop in this direction. In other words, the value of its natural resources lies not alone in their æsthetic attractions but even more in the commercial operations which they combine in making possible.

The forest resources have given birth to three important lumber manufacturing institutions which employ a large number of men and pay out approximately $16,000 per



PLANT OF THE INDEX-GALENA CO.

Nowhere in Western Washington are the woods more beautiful than here—a dense forest of gigantic firs, cedar, spruce and hemlock, intermingled with berries, ferns and mosses of interminable variety.

Numerous lakes and beautiful waterfalls are easily reached by mountain trail, while trout of many species (particularly the famous rainbow) abound in the adjacent streams and in the riotous Skykomish River, upon the banks of which the town is built. The hunter, too, finds ample opportunity for the gratification of his inclinations—bear, cougar and mountain goat not infrequently rewarding the intrepid marksman who ventures far into the hills.

So remarkable, indeed, are the wonders of Nature's handiwork in the vicinity and so diversified are the opportunities for recreative enjoyment, that the popularity of Index

month in wages alone. The presence and accessibility of granite rock, of a quality that is unexcellable and to an extent that is incalculable, justifies the prediction that this industry (already an important factor) will soon equal and ultimately surpass the lumber industry in permanence and value; while the work already accomplished in the development of mineral resources has clearly proven the presence of gold, silver, lead and copper ores in the adjacent mountains of the Cascade range. Here again the prospects for community development are most pronounced—for on the one hand the mining possibilities of Snohomish County are just beginning to receive the attention they deserve, and on the other hand the location of Index in proximity to the ores and on the main line of the Great Northern Railroad is one of dual and obvious advantage.

INDEX—THE TOURIST'S PARADISE

Views of Mt. Persis, Mt. Index, Gunn's Peak, and the Skykomish River

GOLD BAR

Of Gold Bar, Washington, it may truly be said that "the old order changeth, yielding place to new"—a comparison suggested and justified by the remarkable rapidity of the community's development.

Prior to 1912 Gold Bar was little more than a straggling village, on the banks of the Skykomish River and in the valley of that name; a village sustained almost entirely by the operations of the Gold Bar Lumber Company, which for many years has employed a large number of men in its camps and mills.

Today, Gold Bar is an incorporated town of about 700 people, possessing absolute assurance that this striking growth is but indicative of further development that will be equally significant.

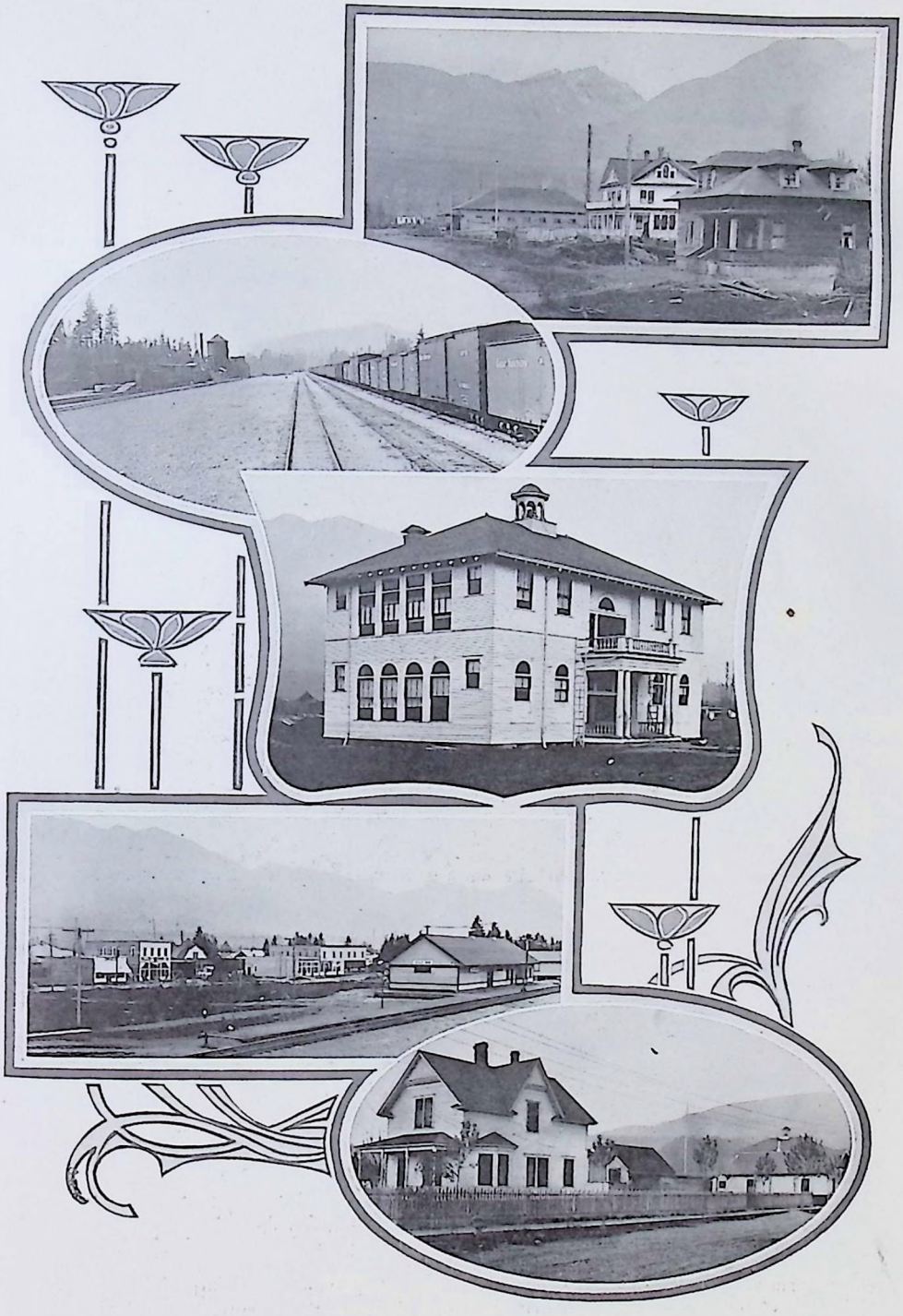
A SECTION OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT

In addition to the advantages of its location (29 miles from Everett, on the main line of the Great Northern Railroad) two causes are directly responsible for this change and for the unqualified assurance of its logical continuance.

In the first place the Great Northern Railroad selected Gold Bar for the location of assembly yards, repair shops, etc., in the spring of 1912, and quietly bought up a large quantity of land directly opposite the village for these purposes. A small army of men was immediately employed in removing stumps, in grading, and in constructing the yards and buildings—the latter including repair shops, engine house, power house, store distributing house, sand sheds, oil sheds, and tanks. Moreover, the work already done (which has created a permanent payroll of $13,000 per month) is but preparatory to much larger improvements for which the company is planning. A site has been reserved for a headquarters building to accommodate superintendents, consulting engineers, dispatchers, clerks, and others whose work is inseparable from a recognized railroad division. In a word, the activities of the Great Northern Company in Gold Bar show that its location on a large level tract of land immediately west of the Cascade Mountains is one of strategic value from a railroad point of view, and that the town is certain to develop extensively as a direct result of the company's attitude toward it.

In the second place, not until 1912 was any systematic effort made to direct attention to the opportunities of this locality from an agricultural standpoint. Coincident, however, with the commencement of the railroad company's activities, a large quantity of logged-off land was placed on the market in such a way as to emphasize its agricultural possibilities while also giving assurance of a local demand for farm products arising from the growth of the community in other directions. Although less than two years have since elapsed, the results already achieved have justified the claims then made regarding Gold Bar as a possible agricultural center, the crops on developed farms having indicated a yield of gratifying proportions.

The land in the district is of two distinct

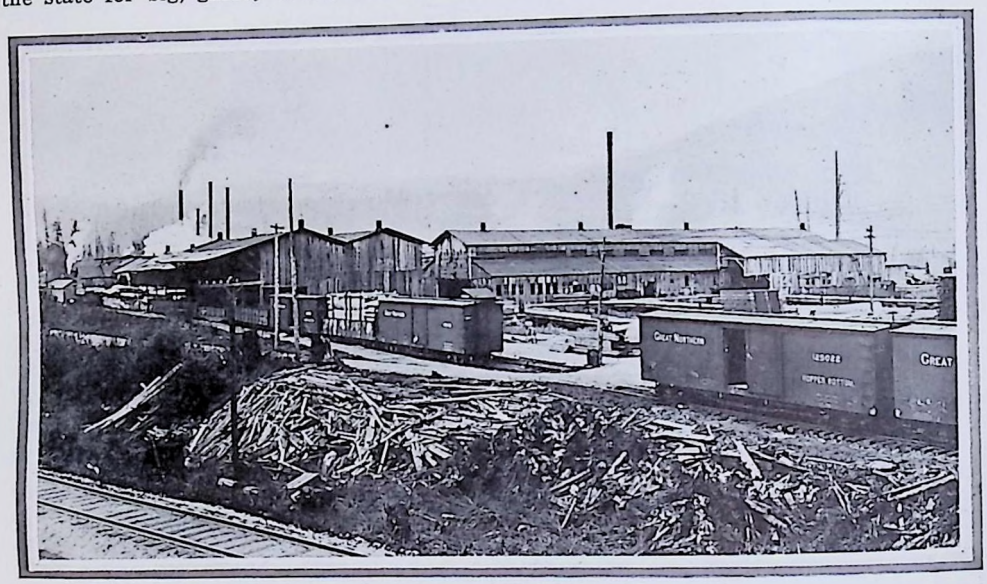


SCENES IN GOLD BAR

Views in its residence and business districts, a portion of the Great Northern Railroad Company's yards and the public school

grades, the second bottom land being deep, rich and exceptionally fertile. Many of the tracts are crossed by streams and the possibilities for dairying and diversified farming are almost limitless. The second grade of land is only good for poultry raising, berries or bush fruits, but on account of its proximity to the eastern boundary of the town and the consequent ease with which its products can be taken to market, sold in Gold Bar or shipped to the cities of Seattle or Everett, there is good value in the land when its reasonable cost is considered.

Yet another advantage possessed by Gold Bar is found in the extent and diversity of the opportunities it offers for the gratification of the sportsman's inclinations. The Skykomish River is the greatest stream in the state for big, gamey trout; the nearby has already many graded and leveled streets; a system of electric lighting that embraces even the remoter districts; city water, piped direct to the homes from a clear, cool mountain stream; numerous and substantial business establishments; good hotel and restaurant accommodations; local and long distance telephone connections; churches of various denominations; many prominent lodges; a social club (occupying a commodious and attractive hall for dances and other gatherings); a first class theatre (devoted to vaudeville and motion picture entertainments); a weekly newspaper, and educational facilities that are deservedly a source of pride. The school property and equipment are especially commendable, having been designed with due regard to the assured development of the district.



PLANT OF THE GOLD BAR LUMBER CO.

Wallace, though smaller, is proportionately prolific; while May Creek, Olney Creek, Proctor Creek and Swamp Creek are all attractive from the fisherman's point of view. The hunter of upland birds will find an abundance of Chinese pheasants, quail, grouse, and native pheasants in the immediate vicinity; mountain goat abound on the crags to the north of town and deer are to be found within an hour's walk. Bear, lynx, and bobcats frequent the thickly wooded mountainous districts (10 miles or so away), while an occasional cougar rewards the hardy hunter who wanders far into the hills.

As a place of residence, the town of Gold Bar possesses many attractive features, for in addition to its commercial prosperity and its environment of natural charm, it is also a modern community whose people are essentially progressive. In spite of the exceptional rapidity of its growth, Gold Bar

Summarizing the more prominent characteristics of Gold Bar, it will be seen that the community owes its prosperity to three distinct lines of activity—the first being based upon adjacent forest resources, the second upon the status of the town as a railroad division point and the third upon the logical development of its agricultural opportunities. As already stated, the features last named are both, as yet, in but a preparatory stage, while the lumber industry is old established, stable and continuous. So immeasurable indeed are the forest resources of the district that even were the Gold Bar Lumber Company to run night and day for 60 years there would still be vast tracts of timber in the vicinity untouched by the woodsman's axe, and this in spite of the fact that the company employs about 150 men whose payroll aggregates the substantial figure of $14,000 per month.

ARLINGTON

The City of Arlington occupies an advantageous location at the confluence of the north and south forks of the Stillaguamish River, on the Seattle division of the Northern Pacific Railway and at the junction of that line's Darrington branch—a location embodying the availability and accessibility of immense resources (forest, mineral and agricultural), abounding throughout an enormous area, of which Arlington is the logical commercial center and natural distributing point.

These resources, as yet, have only been developed to comparatively small extent, but the work already achieved has nevertheless resulted in the upbuilding of a community of 2,000 people—from which it may reasonably be argued that the striking growth which has characterized the history of Arlington in the past is but indicative of development in the future that will be even more remarkable.

The city today may be conservatively described as a thoroughly progressive and modern municipality, affording all the advantages that such a phrase implies. It has many miles of improved streets and permanent sidewalks; many buildings of solid construction and attractive design; an excellent sewerage system, and light and power plants that would reflect credit upon larger and more pretentious communities. Its water system could hardly be excelled either from the standpoint of purity or that of pressure, the latter being amply sufficient to ensure perfect fire protection. The banks of the city (two in number) are conservatively managed institutions with combined deposits totalling $420,000. The business houses clearly indicate the prosperity of the community by the extent and diversity of the stocks they carry. The weekly newspapers (of which there are two) are capably edited and well supported. The educational facilities, including a well-equipped High School, are a source of special pride, and the religious, fraternal and social activities more than suffice to meet all reasonable requirements.

RAILROAD AVENUE, ARLINGTON

As a manufacturing center, Arlington has already achieved considerable success, the payroll from the saw mills, shingle mills, logging camps and other industries approximately aggregating $500,000 per annum, This, however, should be but the commencement of much more extensive industrial activity—for numerous opportunities exist for the advantageous investment of capital in manufacturing enterprise. In the first place the forest resources are almost immeasurable in extent, and the demand for Puget Sound lumber is world wide in its scope. In the second place the location of Arlington pre-eminently adapts it for the establishment of sash and door factories, furniture factories, box factories and other wood working institutions—to which list might also be added the opportunities based upon accessible resources other than those of the forest, these including brick and tile

VIEWS IN THE ARLINGTON DISTRICT

A dairy ranch, the High School, the creamery, an angling stream, and a typical prairie

plants, lime works, cement works and cannery, any of which could commence operations with satisfactory assurance of financial success.

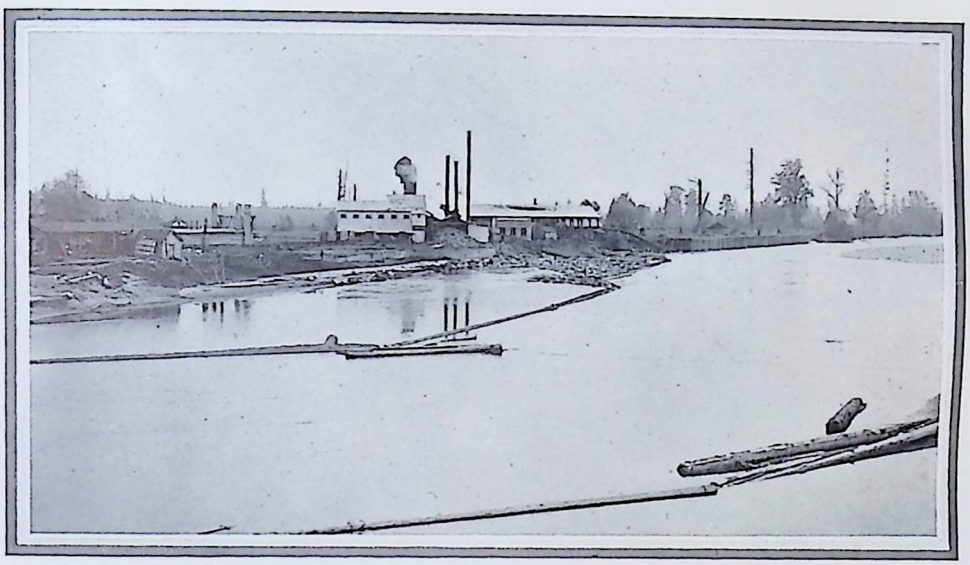
In precisely similar manner the agricultural activities of the district serve to emphasize the wonderful opportunities in this direction, for the simple reason that the Stillaguamish Valley and the valleys of its tributary streams have only been developed, as yet, to a fractional part of their producing capacity, while the adjacent bench lands have hardly been cultivated at all.

To a very large extent the soil of the valley bottom lands is best adapted to dairying and to the raising of oats, hay, barley, corn and cale for ensilage, potatoes and others vegetables, while the bench lands are eminently suited to poultry raising and the cultivation of berries and fruits.

the dairyman is almost as important a factor as the lumberman in the maintenance and development of the community's prosperity.

Large areas of logged-off land are available for settlement, these offering undoubted opportunity for activity in this direction, and for fruit growing, market gardening, general farming and poultry raising, and these cannot fail to prove remunerative investments when carefully selected and properly handled by men who possess sufficient capital to keep themselves and those dependent upon them in adequate comfort throughout the necessary period of preliminary preparation.

Briefly summarizing its salient characteristics, it may be said of Arlington that she is a city of manufacturing importance and industrial opportunity; a center of extensive



THE ARLINGTON WATERFRONT

It is worthy of note that here, as in other parts of the county, dairying is proving to be the most staple and most profitable line of agricultural activity, and consequently is steadily growing in popularity. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the entire Puget Sound country is essentially a grass growing country; that the soil and climate are ideally suited to dairying pursuits; that silage and root crops produce enormous yields and that the equable climate, long growing season and abundant moisture assure pasturage for fully three-fourths of every year.

In the Arlington vicinity dairying may be said to have assumed proportions of importance in 1904, when the co-operative creamery commenced its operations, and to have steadily grown since then, until now

agricultural activity and assured agricultural development; the gateway to a mining country of remarkable possibilities; a residence city of peculiar attractiveness and finally a city that is deservedly the haunt of the enthusiastic sportsman. Speckled trout, rainbow trout and Dolly Vardens lurk in the swift flowing streams; deer, bear, mountain goat, bobcats and cougar frequent the adjacent hills, while grouse, quail and pheasant abound in the valleys and logged-off lands. Indeed in whatever direction the inclinations of the sportsman lie, these may be gratified in this locality to an extent that would justify the slogan "Sportsman's Paradise"—although generally speaking Arlington is naturally known as the "Metropolis of the Stillaguamish Valley," by reason of its advantageous location.

EDMONDS

Four slogans have been applied to the City of Edmonds by its enthusiastic admirers, and these cryptic phrases serve a useful purpose in that they correctly summarize the salient characteristics of this municipality.

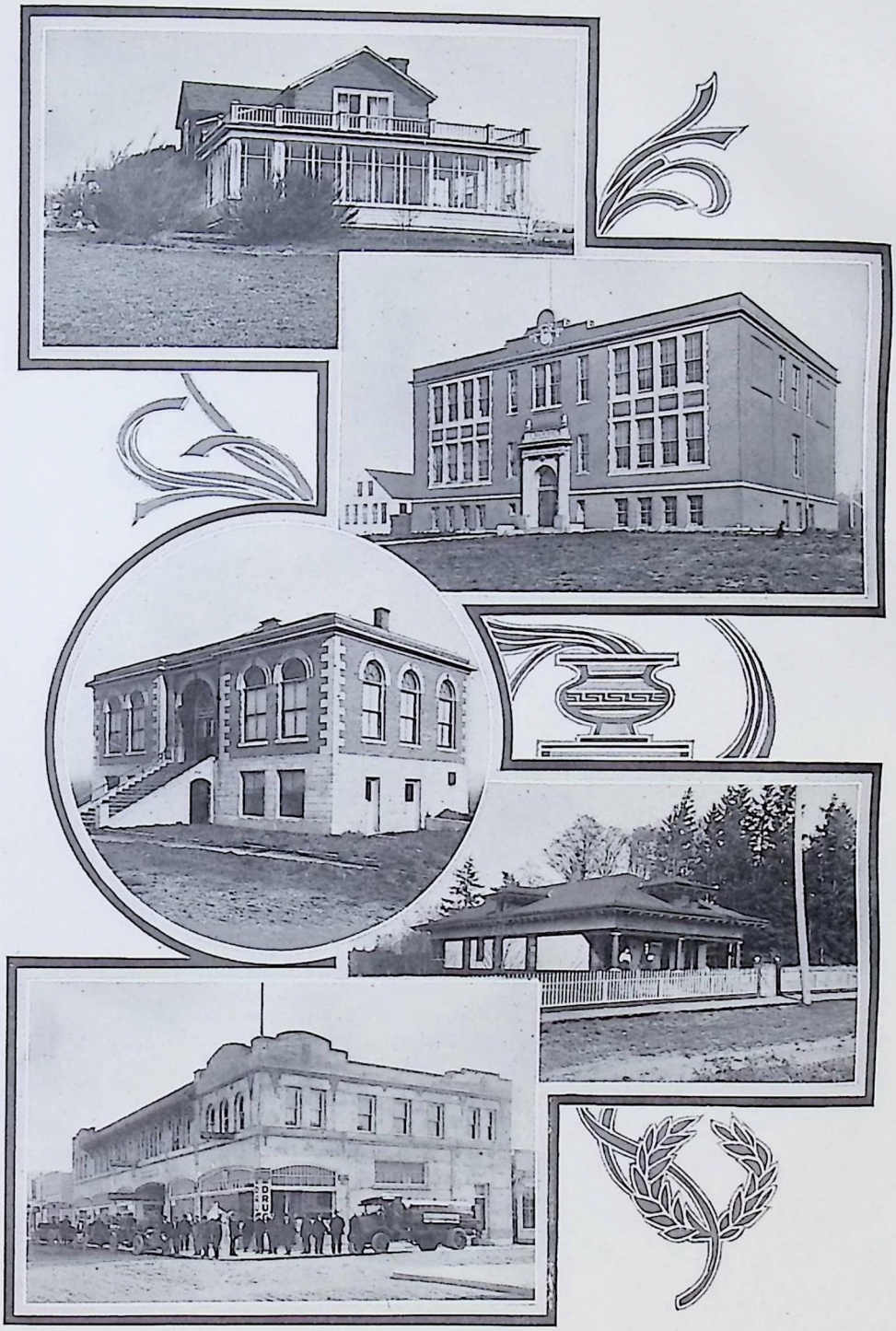
In the first place Edmonds has been called the "Princess City of Puget Sound" and this is a peculiarly appropriate title in so far as it suggests a community and location of unusual attractiveness. The fact is that it would be hard to imagine a more ideal townsite or a more beautiful environment than that which Edmonds enjoys. Situated on the eastern shore of Puget Sound, the outlook to the west is one of indescribable delight. In the foreground the waters of the Sound afford a picture of never failing interest, while in the background the snow capped peaks of the Olympic Range raise their hoary heads in a majestic grandeur that words cannot possibly depict.

Another slogan quite frequently used is equally appropriate and even more important—for in the phrase "The City of Industry" is found the chief explanation of Edmonds' prosperity. The city has several highly successful manufacturing institutions, including nine shingle mills, a box factory, an excelsior plant and two lumber mills (the last named being directly tributary to the city, though not within its corporate limits). Moreover the present importance of Edmonds as an industrial center but serves to emphasize its boundless opportunities in this direction. All conditions fundamentally essential to industrial activity are fully complied with, and consequently there is every reason to believe that the mills which already line her water front in formidable array will logically grow in number and extent.

"The Home of the Big Red Strawberry" is yet another title quite frequently given to Edmonds and this naturally introduces the whole question of the remarkable agricultural and horticultural opportunities of this vicinity. For the most part the land is best adapted to the culture of berries and small fruits, strawberries especially having proved a wonderfully remunerative crop. Indeed, it would be hard to imagine finer varieties of this luscious fruit than are grown in the heart of this community, and in this connection it should be borne in mind that the proximity of Seattle, and other Puget Sound cities, assures a stable demand and a satisfactory financial return for all horticultural and agricultural products.

While practically in its infancy the dairy business in Edmonds affords splendid opportunities for the advantageous use of its logged-off lands, for these lands are unquestionably adapted to dairying pursuits. To some extent these opportunities have been lost sight of in this vicinity by reason of the remarkable success attending the cul-

PUGET SOUND AND THE OLYMPIC MOUNTAINS AS SEEN FROM THE CITY OF EDMONDS



THE "MIDWAY" CITY A "MODERN" CITY

The homes of L. W. Lewis and J. Currie, the High School, the Library, and the Beeson building

ture of berries and other fruits, but it is reasonable to presume that within a very short time Edmonds will come into its own in this regard and that the dairying industry will logically claim the position of importance to which the opportunities entitle it.

The poultry business too, is one that cannot fail to prove a profitable investment in this vicinity, and no more striking example of the wise use of adjacent logged-off lands could be found than that suggested by the illustration on this page. This picture of the Pleasant View Poultry Yards shows a remarkable transformation very quickly effected. Twenty months ago this tract was purchased by Mr. S. P. Dixon, and at that time it was a typical example of land in Snohomish County as it looks when the lumberman has removed the timber from it. Today a considerable part of the tract has been thoroughly cleared and the stumps of bygone days have given place to a modern poultry ranch possessing every prospect of gratifying financial success.

THE PLEASANT VIEW POULTRY YARDS AT EDMONDS

The price of land in Edmonds and the vicinity is a little higher than the cost of similar land in other communities of equal size in Snohomish County. But this fact is explained and justified by the fourth and last slogan to which we direct attention. Edmonds is often called the "Midway" because it is equidistant, approximately speaking, between the cities of Seattle on the south and Everett on the north. A glance at the map will at once suggest the strategic value of this location and sufficiently explain the slight difference in values attributable thereto.

As a residence city, it may be said of Edmonds that every possible requirement is more than fulfilled. For many years a progressive policy has characterized the conduct of her public and private affairs, with the result that the community today can offer many advantages often lacking in cities of greater age and larger population. Edmonds has many miles of graded, graveled, and well kept streets, with concrete sidewalks along her principal thoroughfares; a gravity water system, providing an abundance of pure spring water at nominal cost and affording fire protection throughout the city to a degree that is exceptionally commendable; a lighting system so equipped that it can deliver unlimited electric power for manufacturing purposes at most attractive rates, in addition to taking splendid care of public lighting and household needs; a local and well supported telephone plant, working in harmonious conjunction with the Independent and Bell systems of adjacent cities; numerous stores, well stocked and progressively conducted; many buildings of attractive appearance and substantial construction, including a Carnegie Library and a magnificent High School erected in 1909 at a total cost of $38,000; a strong state bank, whose growth is strikingly indicative of the community's prosperity; good hotel and restaurant accommodations; numerous churches and fraternal orders; a capably edited weekly paper; an alert commercial organization (The Edmonds Chamber of Commerce) and last, but really most important of all, an educational system (including agricultural and manual training departments) of which its two thousand citizens are very justly proud.

STANWOOD

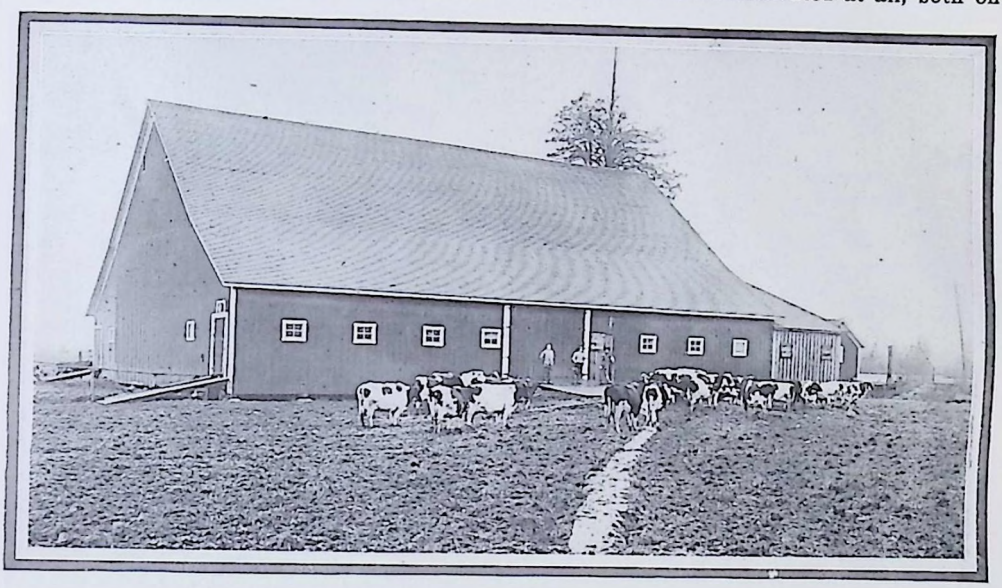
In the opinion of government experts there is no richer or more productive soil in the State of Washington than that which is to be found in the vicinity of Stanwood and it naturally follows that any description of this community should commence with a review of its agricultural activities.

In order that these may be clearly understood it should be explained that the lands in this locality are of three distinct types, each possessing its own characteristics and advantages.

These lands, termed "tide-lands", "river bottom lands" and "uplands" are described at length in the introductory chapter of this review so that it is only necessary to state here that Stanwood is surrounded by several thousand acres of tide-lands, possessing fertility that almost surpasses comprehension; river bottom lands almost equally important in extent and productiveness and vast areas of uplands affording wonderful opportunities for advantageous investment.

With such an environment it is natural of course that Stanwood should be the center of extensive agricultural enterprise. Indeed it is safe to assert that no town in Snohomish County has a more wealthy farming community in its immediate proximity. The importance of these activities can be gauged, at least in part, by the following authentic statements. The oat crop is conservatively estimated at $60,000 per year; the hay crop rarely, if ever, falls short of twenty thousand dollars. The Stanwood co-operative creamery made 366,743 pounds of butter last year and during the same period the value of its entire output exceeded $120,000. The local plant of the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company has been constantly taxed to its utmost capacity and consequently has just been rebuilt upon a much larger scale.

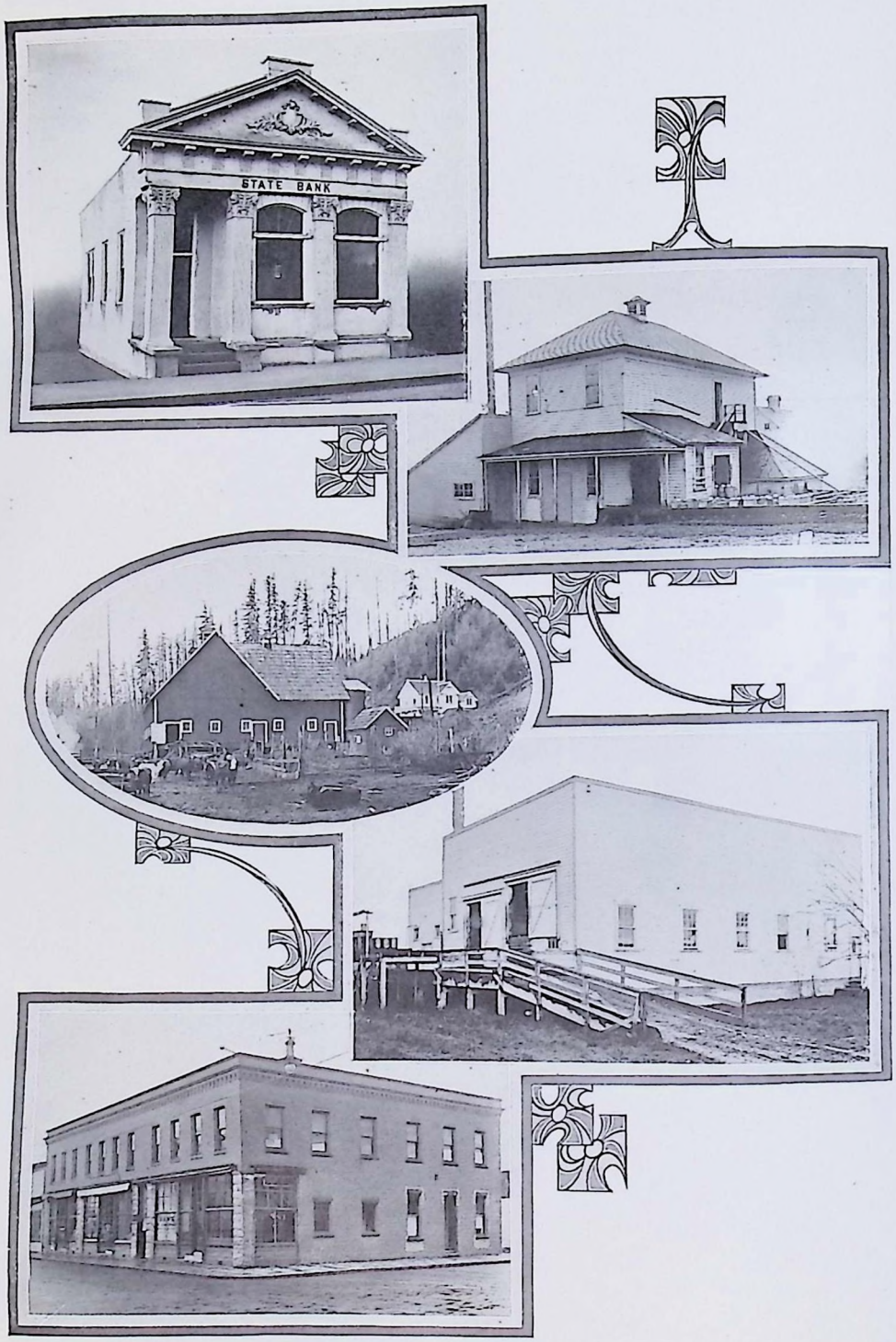
Moreover the agricultural development indicated by these statements, is but the forerunner of further development that may be logically anticipated—for on the one hand there is still a great deal of excellent land that has not been cultivated at all, both on the mainland and on Camano Island (which is connected with Stanwood by steel and concrete bridges), and on the other hand there is a gratifying tendency to break up some of the large farms into smaller tracts.



DAIRYING AT STANWOOD

That development in both directions is absolutely assured is strikingly emphasized by the policy of the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company to which we have already referred. About two years ago this company built a temporary condensery here and it has already proved to be totally inadequate. Hence the construction of the new plant, which is so large that it will not only take care of present needs, but that also anticipates the further development which this review of the situation so confidently predicts.

These facts are the more remarkable when it is remembered that Stanwood has had a successful creamery for many years



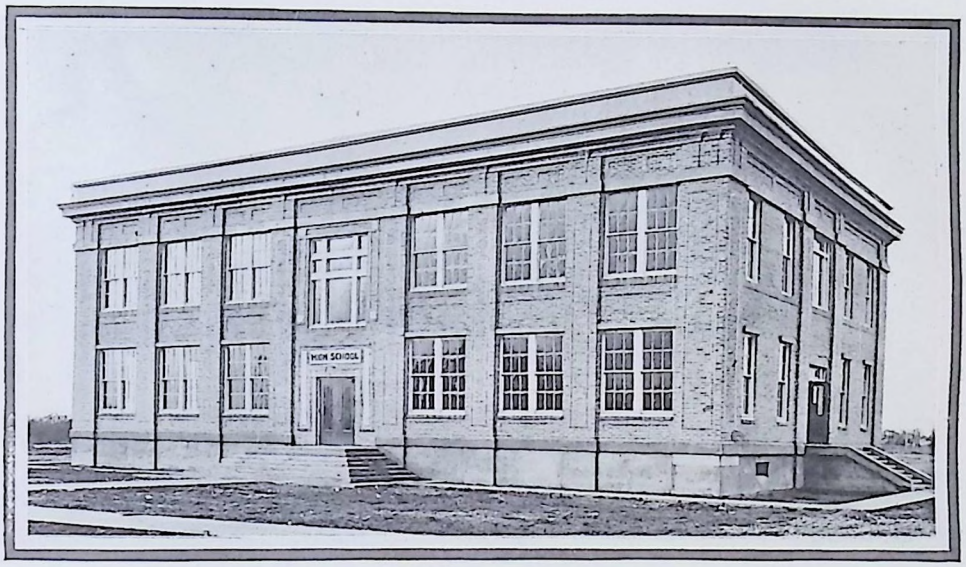
BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN STANWOOD

The Peoples' Bank, the Stanwood Co-operative Creamery, a dairy ranch, temporary plant of the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company, and the Bank of Stanwood

and that the operations of the condensery have not affected the volume of its business in any appreciable degree. In other words experience has proven that both institutions were needed; that each plays a most important part in developing the agricultural resources of the vicinity, and that each is destined to still further enlarge the scope of its activities when these resources are fully utilized. In fact it is no exaggeration to say that the dairying interests of the locality are as yet but in their infancy and that in this direction, perhaps more than any other, the most striking opportunities of the district are to be found.

Remembering the fundamental facts above enumerated, the reader will be prepared for the statement that Stanwood is a prosperous and progressive community, which is indeed the case. Moreover, Stanwood possesses the further advantage of several industrial plants in the district whose payroll contributes very materially to the prosperity of the community—among which should be especially named the plant of the Stanwood Lumber Company, which employs an average of 45 men and pays out approximately $34,000 per year in wages alone.

The town is one of the oldest in Snohomish County, and occupies a strategic location near the mouth of the Stillaguamish River and in the heart of the Stillaguamish Valley. It is in every sense a model community, enjoying all the advantages that such a phrase suggests. Its principal streets have concrete sidewalks and are permanently paved with brick. It has a most efficient sewer system and electric lighting facilities that are second to none in the State, when compared with towns of similar size and character. Its gravity water system has been described as perfect by the State Board of Health, the source of supply being a spring-fed lake so fenced in and protected that contamination is impossible. As a further precaution the water is filtered through beds of gravel before it enters the storage tanks. Its fire station is well equipped with modern appliances and the risk of fire loss has been reduced to a minimum by the installation of hydrants and high-pressure water pipes throughout the city limits. A heavy gasoline engine in the fire station drives water from the river through these pipes at great pressure and thus affords the most perfect protection possible. It has many beautiful and costly homes in its residence districts and numerous substantial stores, warehouses, hotels and office buildings in its business section.



THE STANWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

It has six churches, each occupying attractive property; numerous fraternal organizations; two banks with a combined capital and surplus of $58,000, and with deposits amounting to $388,000; two telephone systems; telegraph office; express office; a "live" newspaper; a well equipped hospital; an opera house; a moving picture theatre; good hotel and restaurant facilities; mercantile establishments that amply meet all requirements of the vicinity; and last but not least, school properties and an educational system of pre-eminent importance.

The schools of Stanwood have had a wonderful growth within recent years and are now recognized as being among the best in the County. A large school building was erected in 1892, anticipating the logical growth of the community, for at that time

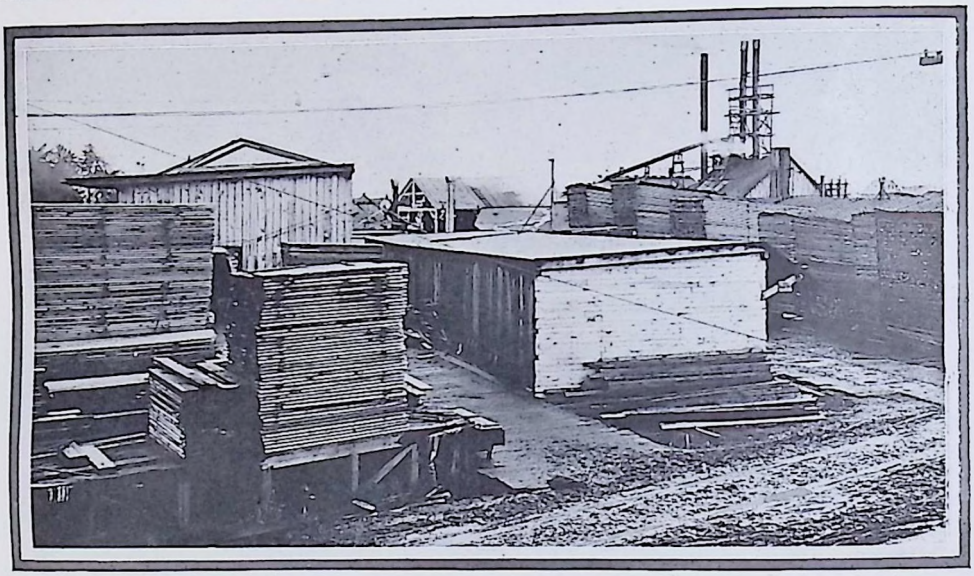
there were very few names on the school enrollment. Now, however, this building is altogether too small for existing requirements and consequently a magnificent high school has just been built, of which an illustration is given in these pages, at a total cost of thirty thousand dollars. This high school is on the list of accredited schools and students completing the course here are admitted to the State University without examination. Its curriculum is modern in every sense of the word and includes training in manual arts and agricultural pursuits.

Possessing religious, fraternal, industrial, commercial and educational activities to such gratifying extent, it is surprising to find that the population of Stanwood was only 544 when the last national census was taken. The explanation, however, is simple and lies in the fact that this figure refers solely to population within the city limits and that these limits happen to be exceptionally small.

Hence it should be clearly understood that the word "Stanwood", as used throughout this article, refers, in great measure, to a much larger area than that encompassed by the city's narrow boundary lines, and particularly that it includes that portion of the district which is locally known as East Stanwood—for the very obvious reason that all advantages having their origin in the fundamental facts of soil fertility, climatic conditions and the like are essentially the same.

When the town of Stanwood was built on the banks of the Stillaguamish River it was presumed that the railroad would pass through the center of the new community but this assumption proved to be erroneous, for in the construction of its coast line from Seattle to Bellingham, the G. N. R. R. Company chose a very direct route with the result that the Stanwood depot is just one mile east of Stanwood town. The upbuilding of a community in proximity to the railroad naturally followed, but this community, known as East Stanwood, is very rapidly growing in a westerly direction and may logically be expected to do so still further —indeed, until the two parts become an undivided whole. East Stanwood has developed wonderfully during the past few years, and possesses a most attractive residence district in addition to its growing commercial activities.

For several years a locally owned railroad has connected the town of Stanwood on the river bank with East Stanwood at the depot, thus giving to both parts of the community, and in fact to the entire district, the dual advantage of railroad and river transportation, the latter being especially important in that it affords economical communication with the markets of all cities in the Puget Sound area.



YARDS AND PLANT OF THE STANWOOD LUMBER CO.

While a whole volume might well be written regarding the opportunities of this vicinity, the charm of its exquisite climate and the wonderful beauty of its scenic environment, enough has been said to satisfy the most sceptical reader, that homeseekers who come to this section with determination to succeed will assuredly realize their most sanguine anticipations. The capitalist will find avenues for advantageous investment; the manufacturer will find opportunities for industrial activity and the farmer will find conditions of soil and climate that cannot fail to spell success.

GRANITE FALLS

The past achievements, the present status and the future prospects of Granite Falls are all directly traceable to the remarkable extent and variety of its natural resources.

Briefly summarized, these may be said to include enormous quantities of first-class timber, large deposits of mineral wealth, water power that is practically unlimited, and last, but not least, thousands of acres of logged-off land, much of which possesses all characteristics essential to successful agricultural activity.

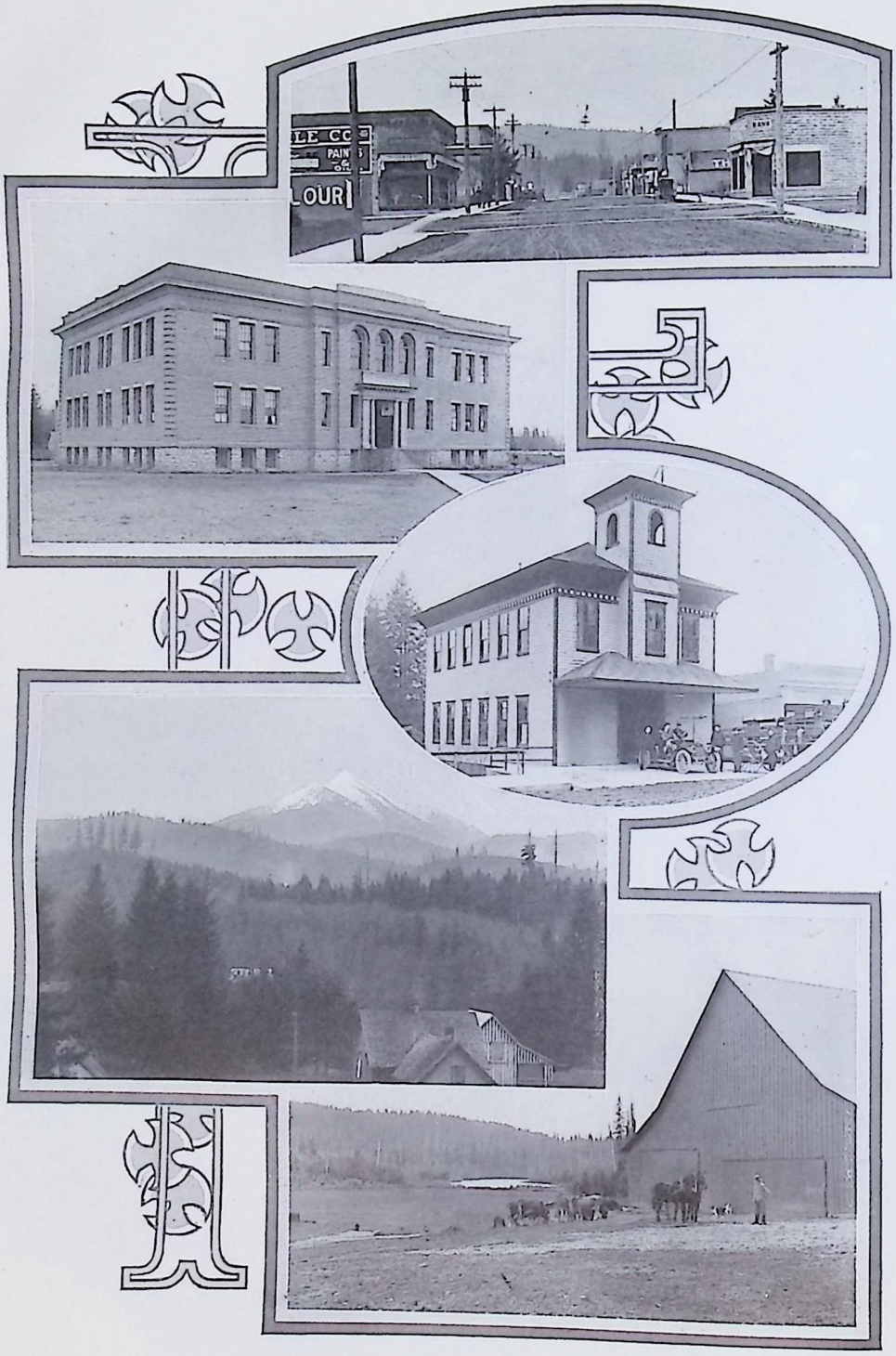
In considering the timber resources it should be explained that Granite Falls is in the heart of one of the greatest timber belts in the Puget Sound country, and that it lies at an elevation wherein the forest crop excels in quality, just as it abounds in quantity. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that there are numerous logging camps, lumber mills and shingle mills in the district, including one plant which employs approximately three hundred men. This concern, the Waite Mill & Timber Company, cuts 100,000 feet of lumber and manufactures 400,000 shingles per day, while its payroll runs all the way from $20,000.00 to $23,000.00 per month. That there are opportunities in Granite Falls for additional industries of this description, none can doubt who is familiar with the facts.

In the matter of mineral resources, Granite Falls is doubly fortunate for, on the one hand, the town is directly tributary to the best developed mines in the Cascade Mountains, and on the other hand, it has a purely local mineral asset in the form of granite rock which abounds to enormous extent in the immediate vicinity. This rock is of especially fine quality and can be advantageously marketed, either for paving and road building purposes, or for monumental work and at the present time preparations are being made for extensive activity in this direction, with every assurance that a new and important industry will be developed.

It is when the agricultural opportunities of the district are considered, however, that the assurance of its future growth becomes most apparent—for experience has clearly proved that the farmer may follow the logger in this vicinity with every prospect of financial success, providing ordinary care is exercised in the selection of a tract and that the purchaser has sufficient capital at command (not necessarily a large amount) to handle the undertaking properly.

THE FALLS FROM WHICH THE TOWN DERIVES ITS NAME

While farming in all its branches is carried on with almost uniformly satisfactory results, dairying appears to be gaining in popularity. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the soil and climate are highly favorable to this pursuit. Cattle can generally be pastured for fully three-fourths of the year, and forage grasses, silage, root crops, etc., produce enormous yields. Numerous springs and mountain streams ensure a plenitude of water even in the dryest seasons, and the demand for



SCENES IN GRANITE FALLS

A view on Granite Avenue, the new High School, the City Hall, Mt. Pilchuck, and a typical dairy ranch

milk and cream exceeds all available supply.

Fruit growing, too, is a most profitable avocation and the constant planting of new orchards and berry farms unmistakably testifies to the successful results that are being achieved. Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and logan berries grow in wonderful profusion, while pears, apples, plums, prunes and cherries are staple crops affording equally satisfactory returns. Under the influence of even temperature and abundant moisture, the fruit matures in a natural way and thus retains its wonted flavor and quality. Here again, the demand exceeds the supply to an extent that warrants the statement that there is not the slightest fear of over-production.

The poultry business, also, has grown by leaps and bounds and offers wonderful opportunities to the specialist in this line.

PLANT OF THE WAITE MILL & TIMBER CO. AT GRANITE FALLS

The mills and camps are steady consumers and in addition to this local demand, the outfitting of steamers to Alaska and the East creates a market that is dependable and profitable. It would be almost impossible to imagine more ideal conditions for poultry raising than those which here exist, and it is certainly using the language of conservatism to predict the continued development of this branch of agricultural enterprise.

In addition to its resources of farm and field and forest, Granite Falls has many attractive features that cannot fail to influence its future growth. In the first place, its location is one of great advantage from both the commercial and aesthetic points of view—for Granite Falls (on the Monte Cristo branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad) is not only a logical trading center for the combined valleys of the Stillaguamish and Pilchuck Rivers (see preceding map) but also a center of exquisite natural charm. Indeed, its very name is derived from one of the many "beauty spots" abounding in this vicinity—for here the Stillaguamish plunges over granite ledges into the valley through which it flows to the sea.

Summarizing its characteristics with necessary brevity, Granite Falls may be described as a prosperous and progressive community of eight hundred people—a community enjoying the advantage of modern improvements and an environment of commercial value, exquisite beauty, and health-giving properties. The town has several miles of graded, graveled and sidewalked streets; a gravity water system, combining adequate supply and ample pressure; a sewer system (just installed at a cost of $36,000) an efficient and well equipped volunteer fire department; an up-to-date electric plant affording satisfactory service to the entire community; numerous stores that compare favorably with business establishments of larger communities, both in service and the completeness of their stocks; a sound and conservatively managed bank; an educational system of which its citizens are justly proud, including a new High School erected at a cost of $20,000.00; four churches (Congregational, Catholic, Baptist and Adventist); numerous fraternal orders, a theatre; two telephone systems, telegraph office; express office; good hotel accommodation; an alert weekly newspaper; many modern and beautiful homes, and finally, a Commercial Club, whose members stand ready at all times to give reliable information to new-comers and to afford them valuable aid in every possible way.

MONROE

It has been frequently asserted (and the statement is probably accurate) that more natural resources are to be found within a radius of 10 miles from Monroe than can be found in any other area of equal size within the commonwealth, and it consequently follows that the growth of this community from a trading post of insignificance to a prosperous and attractive city of 2,000 people (a change effected within a dozen years) is but the commencement of further development that will be continuous and logical.

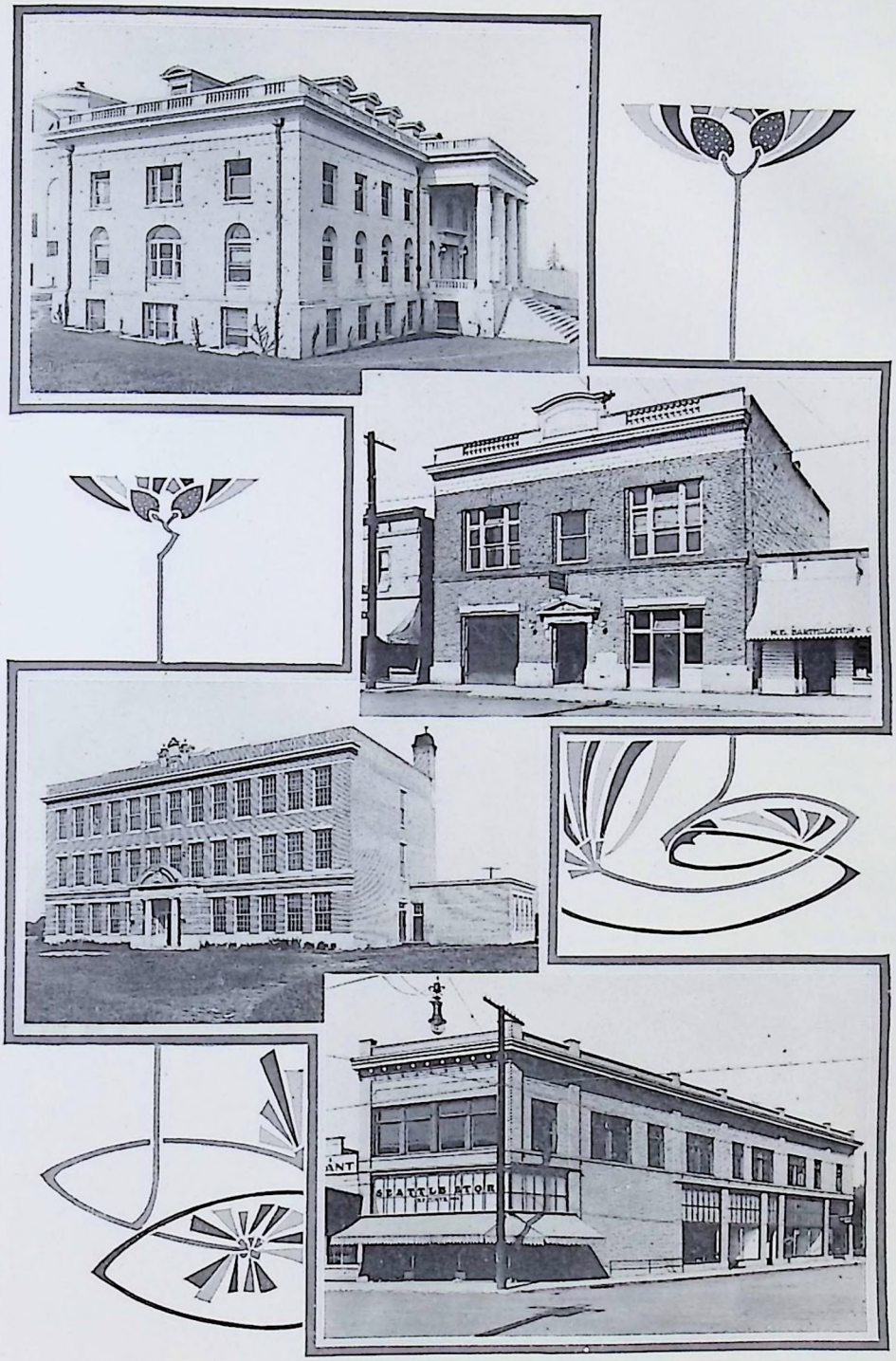
The city is built at the junction of three big valleys, each the center of extensive agricultural activity, on a high, level site eminently adapted to manufacturing requirements—a combination of obvious value, when considered in conjunction with transportation facilities that ensure the prompt and economic handling of imports and exports.

Monroe is on the main line of the Great Northern Railroad within fifteen miles of Everett, where rail and sail first meet. It is also on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which runs twelve trains each day between Monroe and Everett and two trains each day between Monroe and Cedar Falls, at which point its main line is reached. Further than this, the Great Northern Railroad, recognizing the enormous assets and possibilities of the Snoqualmie Valley, has built a branch line from Monroe to Tolt which runs parallel with the Milwaukee branch for a distance of twenty miles. Thus Monroe enjoys the advantage of two transcontinental systems and a local service that is playing a most important part in the development of adjacent territory.

In considering the commercial activities and opportunities of Monroe, it should be remembered that they are based upon two distinct characteristics of the vicinity; first, the wonderful extent and value of its forest resources; and second, the equally wonderful fertility of the soil when its forest crop has been removed. From both points of view the location of Monroe is important —for the city is built on the banks of the Skykomish, and close to the point where the Skykomish, Snoqualmie and Snohomish unite their forces, and these waters are of enormous value not only because of their influence upon the soil of the lands through which they flow but because of the extent to which they make the adjacent forest resources easily accessible.

MAIN STREET, MONROE

Remembering these fundamental conditions, it is not surprising to find that the largest amount of capital and the greatest number of men employed in this vicinity are engaged in the lumber business and trades allied therewith. At the present time there are seven saw and shingle mills and six logging camps within the area that is naturally tributary to Monroe. These concerns employ approximately 1,234 men and the importance of their operations is evidenced by the single statement that their pay-rolls aggregate $93,800 per month.



PROMINENT BUILDINGS IN MONROE

Administration Building of the Washington State Reformatory, the City Hall, the High School, and the Heintz Building

The opportunities for further activity along these lines are worthy of serious consideration—for the timber resources are almost incalculable in extent and the demand for Puget Sound lumber is world-wide in its scope.

Equally important are the opportunities afforded by this location for other industrial activities. There is real need here for a brick and tile factory, a broom factory, a tannery and for wood-working establishments that will convert the raw product of the locality into higher priced commodities. Moreover the proximity of Monroe to large and growing cities is a factor of great promise when the financial prospects of such undertakings are carefully reviewed.

It is, however, the success of the dairyman, the fruit grower and the general farmer that is most significant to the student of conditions in Monroe and the vicinity. To say that the country hereabouts has been rich in agricultural achievement is to tell but half the story—for it is equally rich in agricultural possibilities and surely destined to develop rapidly in this direction. The location of Monroe at the junction of three big valleys is most important in this connection, for in their entirety these valleys comprise at least 30,000 acres and include some of the finest land in this favored section of the state.

Much of this valley land was cleared in the early days of the county's history, as its pioneer settlers were entirely dependent upon waterways for channels of travel and naturally bent their efforts first of all to clearing the river-bottom lands. Much, however, still remains in its virgin state, because only within the last two or three years have transportation facilities been brought to a point of adequate efficiency. The construction of the Milwaukee line through the Snoqualmie Valley and the building of the Great Northern branch along that portion of the valley nearest to Monroe, provide, as it were, "the missing link" and absolutely ensure the complete and profitable development of the wonderful lands they traverse.

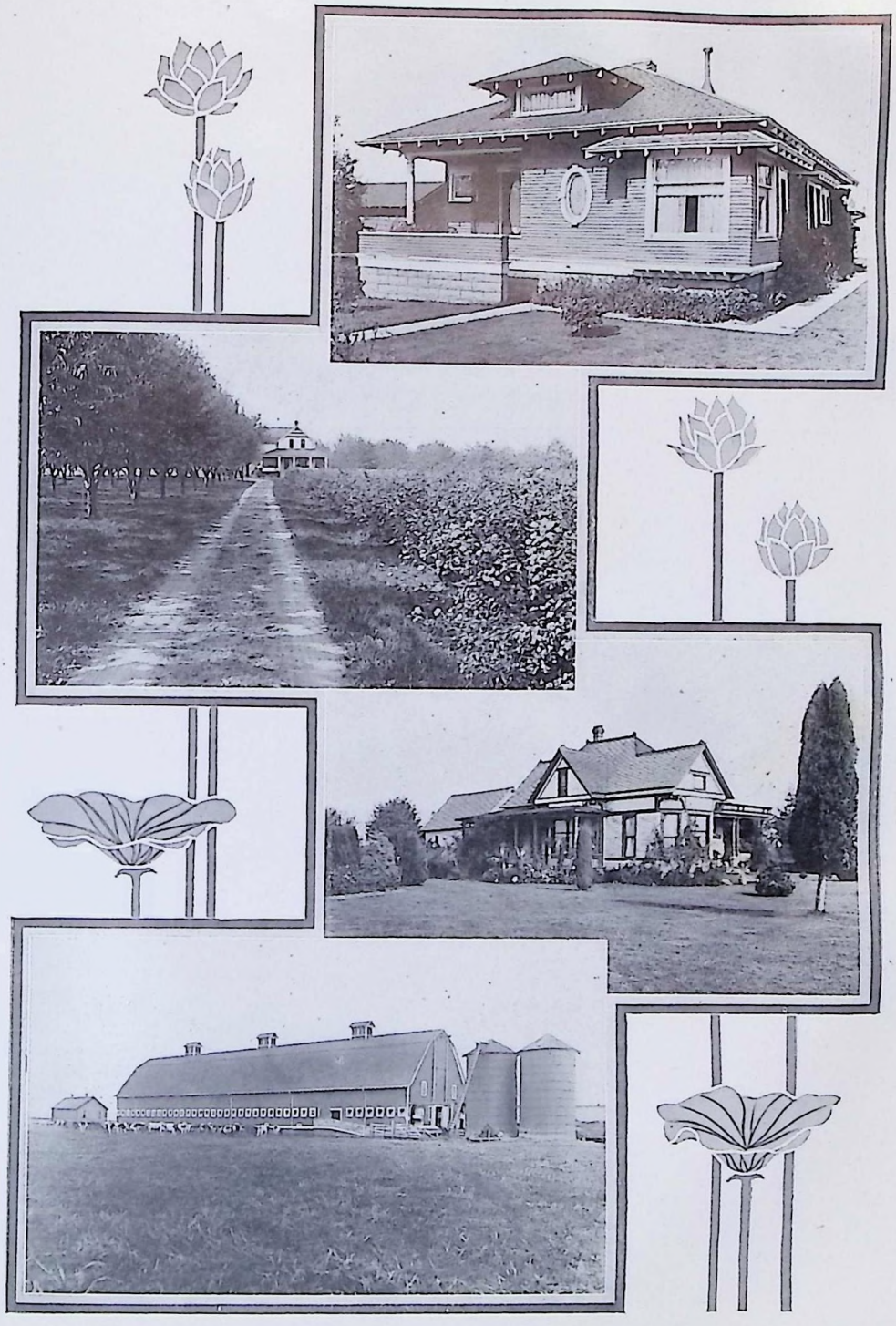
Dairying has been followed in this locality since the days of its earliest settlement, for, as explained in the introductory chapter of this book, the soil and climate of the entire Puget Sound country are ideally suited to this pursuit.

The opportunities in this line however, have been tremendously enhanced by the erection of a magnificent condensery by the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Co. The mere fact that this company invested $70.000.00

THE WAGNER & WILSON MILL, MONROE

upon the construction of this plant is a striking endorsement of the claims here made for this locality, while the wonderful success the plant has already achieved still further emphasizes the opportunities in this direction. At the present time the condensery is handling the milk from over 5000 cows and shipping its product throughout the country to the extent of approximately twenty-six carloads each month.

The Fern Bluff Creamery at Monroe is a further factor of importance to the adjacent dairying interests, in that an element of competition is thus sustained, whereby the farmer is assured an adequate return upon his investment of capital and labor. This plant turns out about 2,000 pounds of butter each week and, like the condensery, is equipped to handle a much larger output when the dairying possibilities of the county



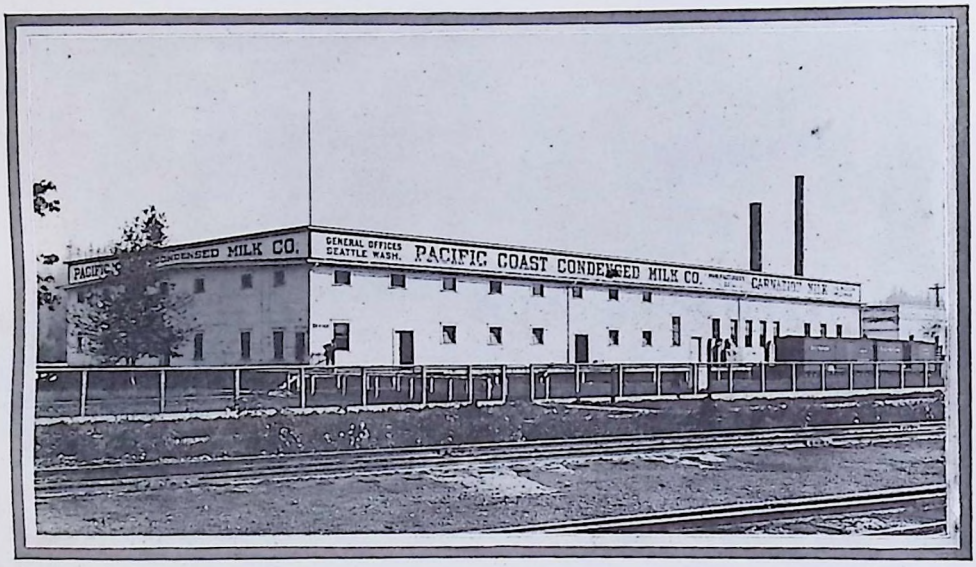
MONROE RESIDENCES AND AGRICULTURAL SCENES

The home of L. M. Sanders, the Great Northern berry farm, the C. F. Elwell home, and the dairy ranch of E. Milton Stephens

are further developed, as will most surely be the case.

But dairying is not the only direction in which the farmers' capital and time can be advantageously employed. Berry farming, fruit growing, market gardening, etc., are equally profitable and offer wonderful opportunities to the agriculturists and horticulturists who make this vicinity their home. Monroe has the largest berry farm in the state, nearly sixty acres in extent, devoted almost entirely to berry raising and shipping hundreds of cases to eastern points every day throughout the summer season. Other berry farms in the district, though smaller, are just as successful proportionately and consequently Monroe enjoys an enviable reputation as a berry growing center. Nearly all kinds of fruits do well and it is safe to predict that in years to come the upland side-hills will be covered with orchards. Indeed, from every point of view, the lands in this vicinity will stand the closest investigation, while to the small farmer —the man whose capital is limited—they offer an opportunity that could hardly be excelled. By the use of careful methods, a wisely chosen tract, though small, will yield a highly satisfactory return, whether it be devoted to dairying, berry raising, fruit growing or general farming. The fertile soils, the plenitude of moisture and the equable climate may be relied upon to do their part, while a sure market is provided by the demands of adjacent cities and by the exceptional local demand arising from the fact that Monroe is the base of supply for the logging camps and mills to which reference has already been made.

As a residence city, Monroe, Washington, leaves little to be desired. It has well earned its reputation for progress and prosperity and has well been named, "a model municipality." Its streets are all well graded and many of them are permanently improved. It has an ample supply of purest water and a better lighting system than many communities of larger size. It has numerous buildings of solid construction and attractive design, among which should be especially named a magnificent Union High School, erected in 1911 at a cost of $60,000.00, and the best Town Hall in the county, in which are located the municipal offices, the fire department and a well appointed library. It has two National Banks, with deposits exceeding $320,000.00, many substantial retail stores, good hotel and restaurant accommodations, a well equipped hospital, two good newspapers, two theatres, and a very "live" Commercial Club. Also several industrial plants in addition to those already named, these including an ice manufacturing plant, an iron works, a steam laundry and bottling works. It is a city of churches, schools and fraternal organizations—its educational facilities commanding the unqualified approval of experts and of a citizenship that would be satisfied with nothing but the best. Last, but not least, it is a city of whole-hearted, contented, indeed, enthusiastic people, who are glad that they are here and who cordially invite the co-operation of others in the logical development of their community. Further information will be cheerfully furnished by the commercial organization to which reference has already been made, and its officers may be relied upon to give the true facts without any attempt at unnecessary exaggeration.



THE CONDENSERY AT MONROE

SNOHOMISH

The visitor to Snohomish is immediately impressed by the substantial appearance of its principal business thoroughfare, by the number and character of its industrial and commercial enterprises, and by the exceptional beauty of its homes and their environment—all features instinctively suggesting prosperity and progress.

Moreover, this casual impression becomes a settled conviction when the advantages of the city are studied and when the reasons for its stability are understood.

Snohomish is prosperous, primarily, because of its unique location in the very heart of Snohomish County, and at the head of tidewater on the Snohomish River.

FIRST STREET, SNOHOMISH

The significance of this location lies in the fact that Snohomish County (as already stated) covers an area of 2,500 square miles and abounds in resources of farm and field and forest; that through this area flow the Skykomish, Snoqualmie and Pilchuck Rivers, which meet near this city, and enter the channel of the Snohomish River where they create a natural highway of commerce; that this highway, passing through the center of the city proceeds on its course to the waters of Puget Sound and that through these waters the markets of the world are reached by way of the Juan de Fuca Straits, the Pacific Ocean, and also (at an early date) by the Panama Canal.

Finally, a city built at the convergence of three great streams naturally becomes a center of railroad activity and highway traffic — for railroads and highways are wisely built when they follow natural grades and particularly so when these grades traverse a region of inexhaustible wealth.

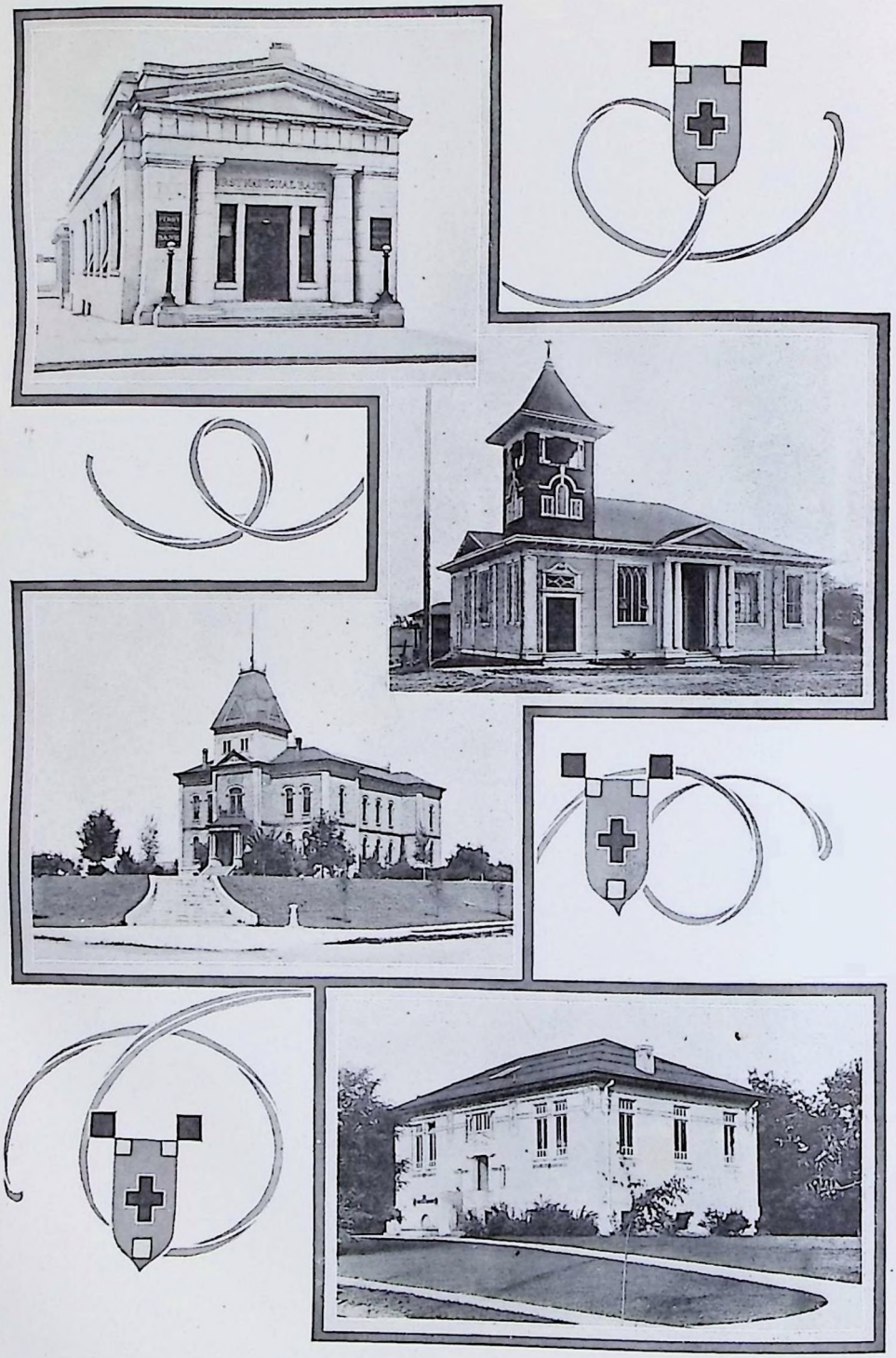
Thus it happens that Snohomish has been aptly called "The Hub," for already three transcontinental railroads pass through the city, approaching it in every case along one or other of these river grades, while from all parts of the county fine highways have been logically constructed to this nature-created center.

The importance of these transportation facilities can hardly be over estimated, for without transportation all other advantages are null and void.

The Great Northern Railroad passes through Snohomish on its way from the Great Lakes to Puget Sound, and when this city is reached its trains are within nine miles of Everett (where the Sound is touched for the first time), and within forty-two miles of Seattle, the company's western terminus.

The Northern Pacific Railroad runs north from Snohomish to Sumas, where it connects with the main line of the Canadian Pacific—south from Snohomish to Seattle, from which point its own main line runs east, and northeast from Snohomish to Darrington and from Snohomish to Monte Cristo, two branch lines of considerable importance, the latter traversing a mining section of great possibilities.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-



PROMINENT BUILDINGS IN SNOHOMISH

The First National Bank, the First Presbyterian Church, the High School, and the Library

road connects Everett with its main line at Cedar Falls and on this branch, Snohomish is the most important point of call.

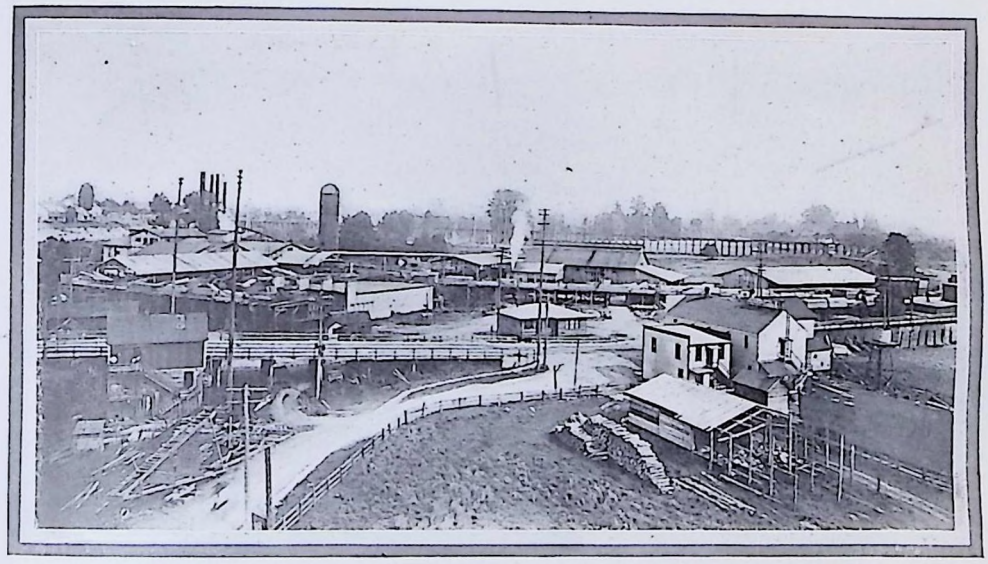
The Canadian Pacific Railroad enters Snohomish by trackage agreement with the Northern Pacific, and an interurban service between Snohomish and Everett is operated by the Everett Railway, Light & Water Company.

The extent of traffic on these various roads and the advantage to Snohomish of connection with them, will be gathered from the fact that exactly sixty trains pass in or out of the city each day, all of which stop at this point to receive and deposit passengers.

Remembering that there is always a close relationship between transportation service and transportation income—or in other words, that Snohomish would not envests in return for the labor expended upon them. Moreover, the changes so far made are but the beginning of greater changes yet to come. The farmer is destined to follow the logger just as surely as night is destined to follow the day—for experience has proven, beyond the point of refutation, that the conditions that were responsible for the production of the original forest crop assure an equally satisfactory harvest in the realm of agricultural activity.

While the lands in this vicinity are adapted to almost all branches of agricultural enterprise, dairying, fruit growing, market gardening and poultry raising are generally admitted to offer the greatest opportunities and the surest financial reward.

Dairying is placed first on the list because, as has been previously explained, the conditions of soil and climate so obvi-

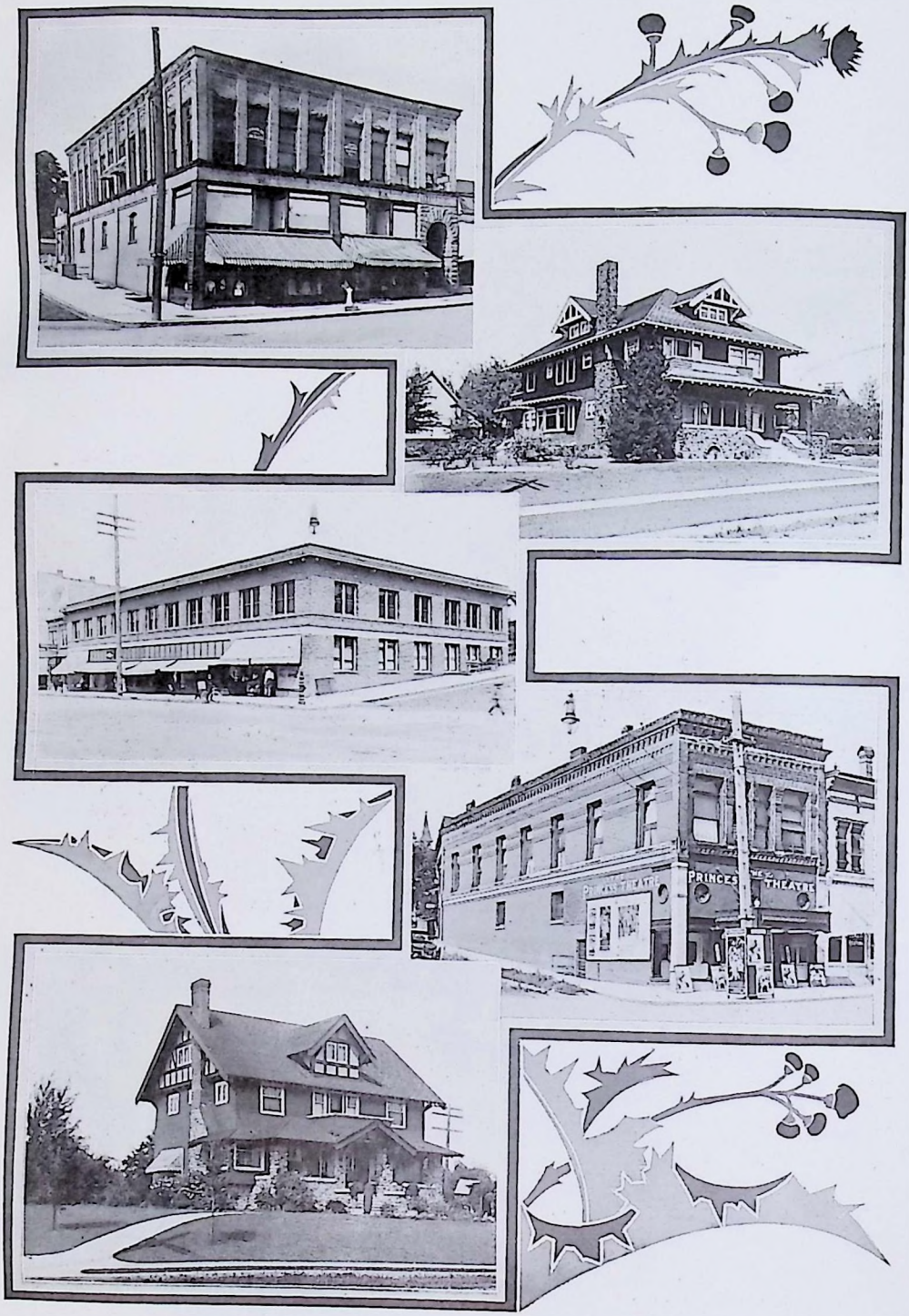


PLANT OF THE CASCADE LUMBER & SHINGLE CO., SNOHOMISH

joy the excellent facilities above implied unless the business obtained justified their maintenance — the reader may advantageously consider the City of Snohomish from three important points of view. First, as a center of agricultural activity; second, as an industrial center, and finally as a residence city of exceptional attractiveness.

In considering Snohomish as an agricultural center, the reader may well be reminded that at one time the lands in this vicinity were almost completely covered with heavy forest growth and that much of this timber still remains, constituting an asset of enormous value. Much, however, has been removed, effecting a remarkable change in the appearance and character of this section. Where giants of the forest stood in days gone by, cleared and cultivated lands are now in evidence, yielding abundant harously favor this pursuit and because the plenitude of creameries and condenseries in the district (Snohomish has one industry of each description) assures a keen and advantageous competition for dairy products.

The growing of fruit has also become an important and very profitable industry in this vicinity, the soil and climatic conditions being admirably adapted to berries of all kinds, apples, cherries, pears, plums, prunes, etc. Berries especially, have proved a profitable investment, the size, flavor and keeping quality of the local product ensuring a stable market at a satisfactory price. A cannery has been established in Snohomish and its chief difficulty is that of securing a sufficient quantity of fruit and vegetables to meet the demand it experiences—a fact clearly supporting the contention that this district offers unlimited



SNOHOMISH BUSINESS BLOCKS AND RESIDENCES

The Otten Block, the I. C. Iverson home, the Blackman Building, the Herron Building (Princess Theatre), and the home of N. P. Hansen

opportunities for the conversion of low-priced raw land into profitable berry farms.

The poultry industry too has rapidly increased in the Snohomish district and still further growth may logically be anticipated. Here again the conditions of soil and climate are entirely favorable; to which statement must be added the equally important fact that the adjacent markets of Seattle, Tacoma and Everett afford a demand for poultry products far exceeding the supply, and at prices higher than those prevailing in any other section of the continent.

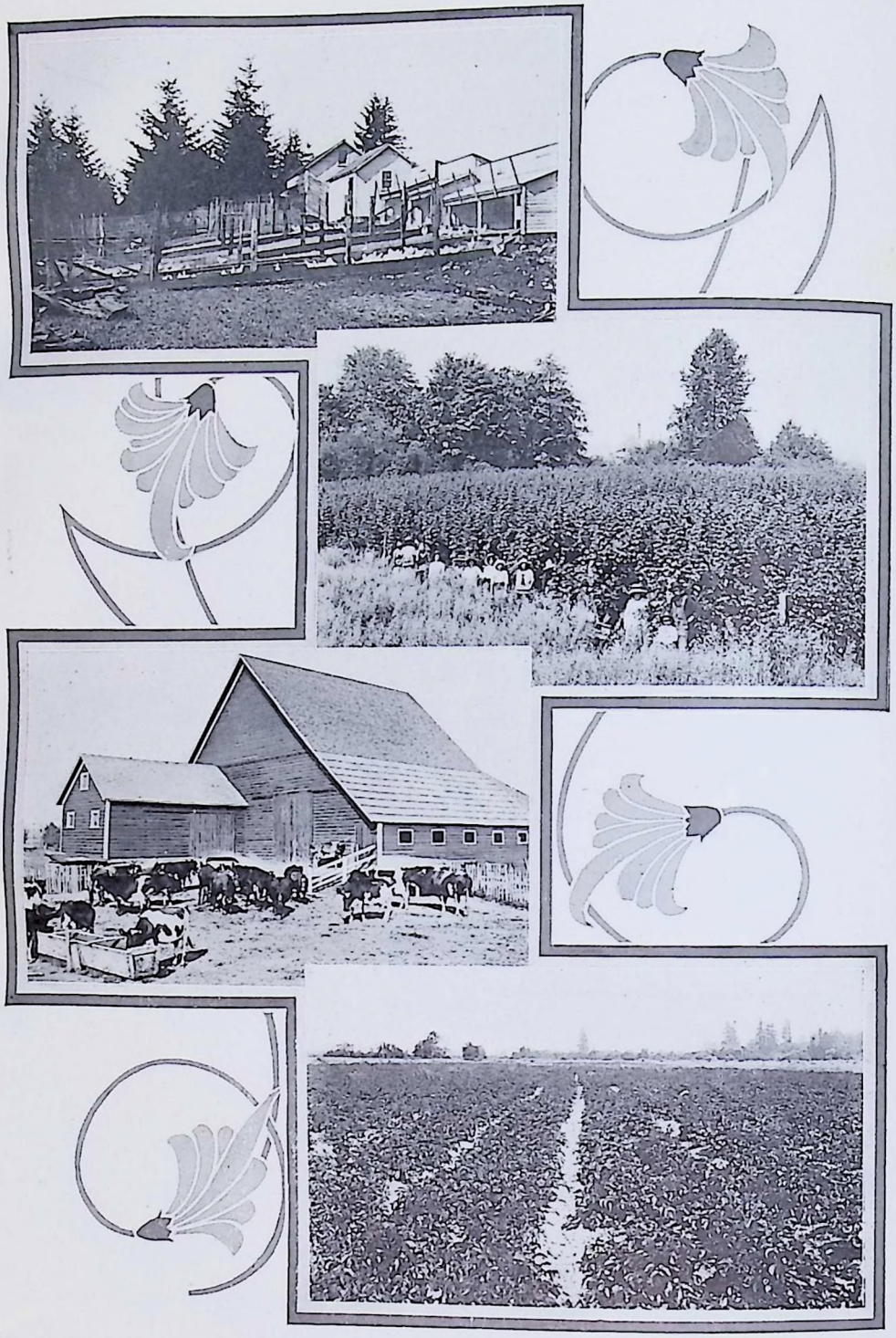
While special emphasis has been laid upon the opportunities of this section to dairymen, poultrymen and horticulturists, this article would be incomplete did it fail to make clear the fact that general farming is remarkably profitable in this locality. It is impossible within the space at disposal to do full justice to this subject, but the following figures will be of interest and may be regarded as authentic. Wheat crops run from 30 to 50 bushels to the acre. Oats from 70 to 100 bushels. Timothy and clover from 3½ to 5 tons. Potatoes from 8 to 12 tons, while rutabaga crops of 50 tons to the acre are not at all infrequent.

It is difficult, of course, to give the market value of these products for here, as elsewhere, the conditions vary. Speaking conservatively, however, wheat may be said to average $35.00 per ton; oats, $30.00; hay, $18.00, and potatoes $15.00, the demands of adjacent cities, Alaska and other desirable markets being such as to insure average financial returns that will justify these figures.

Snohomish as a manufacturing center may be said to have made a good start along lines that offer great opportunities. Its principal industry is that of the Cascade Lumber & Shingle Company, which employs 150 men, cuts 90.000 feet of lumber per day and manufactures 200.000 shingles every twenty-four hours. In addition to this plant, which is of tremendous importance to the community by reason of its payroll, averaging $11.000 per month, the city contains a condensery, a creamery and a cannery (to which references have already been made), an ice and cold storage plant, an iron works, a feed mill, a brick yard, a glove factory, a cement and concrete plant, two laundries and a cigar factory. To these must be added several saw and shingle mills and numerous logging camps which, while not actually in the city, are so close thereto that they contribute materially and directly to its commercial prosperity.

THE CONDENSERY AT SNOHOMISH

It is with the possibilities of the situation, however, that we are most chiefly concerned. Industries succeed—and can only hope to succeed—when certain fundamental conditions are assured. Raw material must be available and accessible; the demand for the manufactured product must be sure and stable; facilities for the distribution of the product must be comprehensive and advantageous and the conditions of manufacture must be such that no unusual item is added to the cost of production. These conditions are all found in the City of Snohomish—where timber is plentiful and accessible; where transportation facilities are unique; where manufacturing conditions are normal and where opportunities obviously exist for industrial activities similar in character to those which abound throughout the entire Puget Sound country.



TYPICAL AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE SNOHOMISH DISTRICT

Poultry Raising, Fruit Growing, Dairying, and Market Gardening

In considering the advantages of Snohomish as a residence city, its location again becomes a factor of first importance—for Snohomish is in the heart of the Puget Sound country and the Puget Sound country abounds in unexcelled examples of nature's handiwork. Snow-capped mountains, and primeval forests, fertile valleys and land-locked lakes, rushing rivers and placid streams, combine their charms in the creation of a natural wonderland and an environment of which any city might well be proud.

Snohomish is built on sloping ground and its residence section affords uninterrupted views of great delight. Many of its homes are beautifully constructed, while the grounds surrounding them are maintained with utmost care. So attractive indeed is this residence section that the title "Garden City" (another slogan frequently applied to the municipality) is more than justified by the facts.

Moreover, the city is modern in every respect. Within its limits are 8.75 miles of sewer, 9.7 miles of graded streets with concrete sidewalks and .81 miles or 4.300 feet of permanently paved thoroughfare.

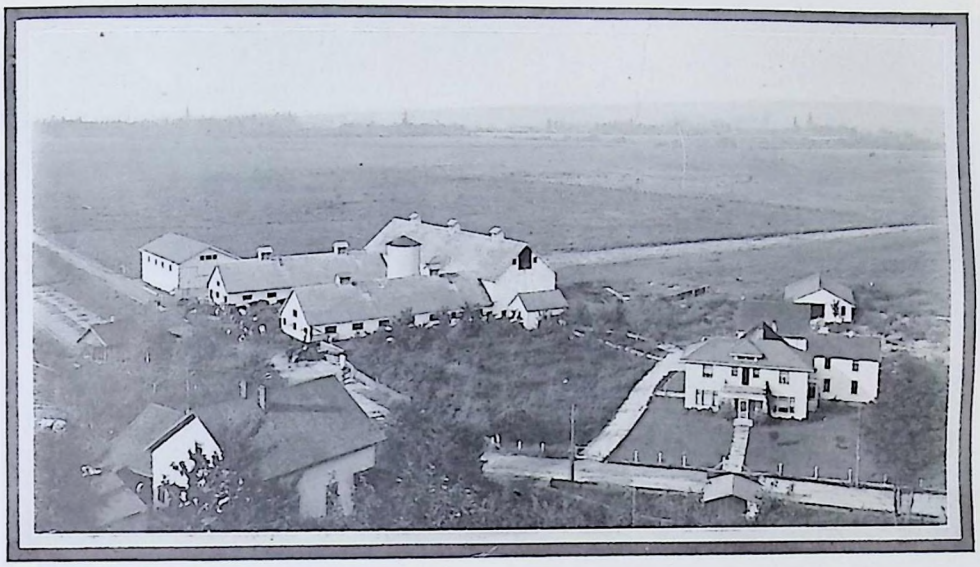
The water system is owned and operated by the municipality and electric power, light and gas are available throughout the city—the charges for these essentials being considerably lower than is often the case in communities of corresponding size and character.

Twelve religious denominations and numerous fraternal organizations are represented, one of the latter (the Order of Eagles) having 1,200 members on its roll.

Snohomish has also two banks, reliable and liberal, with deposits aggregating $750,000.00; numerous and substantial retail stores; good hotel and restaurant accommodations; two newspapers; two theatres, two parks, a public library, a live commercial club and last but not least, a school system of which her citizens justly boast. Did space but permit, whole pages might be written upon the unique educational facilities of Snohomish, but here it is only possible to say that they are not surpassed, even if they are equalled, by any city of the same size in the state, and that this statement, like every other within these pages, is made in the earnest hope that the reader will personally investigate it and by his own inquiry verify its accuracy.

The census report of 1910 credited Snohomish with a population of 3,244, and showed an increase of 54 per cent during the preceding decade. These figures are authentic, of course, but they are nevertheless misleading in part, because they refer strictly to population within the city limits and take no cognizance of a well populated district in close proximity thereto. When it is explained that Snohomish has city carrier service, that it receives and dispatches sixteen mails each day and that it has four rural free delivery routes, some conception can be formed of the extent of its population and of the importance of the pursuits in which its people are engaged.

Finally, Snohomish will grow—and grow logically—for the opportunities it offers to farmers and to manufacturers are more than sufficient to ensure a sound and permanent development and to completely justify the optimistic outlook of its loyal and enthusiastic citizens.



A SNOHOMISH VALLEY DAIRY FARM

EVERETT

The City of Everett is an interesting example of the growth of municipalities in Washington.

In 1890 there was no census report upon Everett because practically speaking Everett did not then exist. In 1900 the official figure was 7,838 and by 1910 this had grown to 24,814—an increase during one decade of 216%.

During the years that have since elapsed the city has more than held its own, in spite of conditions prevalent throughout the country that have been otherwise than satisfactory—an estimate of the census department published in April, 1914, placing the population at 32,048, thus indicating an increase of approximately 1,800 per annum.

Moreover, it is clearly conservative to predict for Everett not only a continuance but an extension of the activities which have already made her the fourth municipality in the state and the third port in size on Puget Sound.

Everett will grow, indeed is bound to grow, until she occupies a position of commanding importance among the cities of the Pacific Coast—for the simple reason that she possesses in great variety and in marked degree all conditions fundamentally essential to further development.

Raw material, to an extent that the mind of man can hardly comprehend; a market for her products that is stable and continuous; shipping facilities that are comprehensive and advantageous, and climatic conditions conducive to uninterrupted activity —these are but a few characteristics of Everett that fully justify the claims here made for her future progress.

The location of Everett is one of great natural beauty. Sixty miles north of the city Mount Baker's snow-capped peak stands sentinel o'er its destinies. Directly south of the city, and only a little further distant, the towering crest of Mt. Rainier is ofttimes clearly discernible, while to the east and west the great mountains of the Cascade Range and of the Olympic group complete a picture of incomparable delight.

THE WATERFRONT FROM RUCKER HILL

The advantages of Everett's location however are not confined to its scenic charm. Far more important are the industrial operations which the location makes possible. Built on a peninsula, formed by the Snohomish River and by the waters of Puget Sound, Everett enjoys the unique advantage of deep water frontage totalling twenty-two miles, every foot of which is suitable for manufacturing purposes. Moreover, this location in its relationship to the markets of the world is one of commanding power and its value from this important point of view will be still further enhanced by the opening of the Panama Canal.

In the matter of shipping facilities the city is doubly fortunate, for, on the one hand its harbor is a factor of pre-eminent importance while on the other its transcontinental railroad connections are more than sufficient to meet all needs.

Within 150 miles of the Pacific Ocean, with which it is connected by the straits of Juan de Fuca and the waters of Puget Sound, Port Gardner Bay (upon which the City of Everett is built) possesses all essential characteristics of a perfect maritime retreat. It is easily accessible, always safe and sufficiently deep to accommodate the largest seagoing vessels. Three deep-water docks are now in constant use and afford wharfage facilities totalling three-fourths of a mile, to which must be added nearly two miles of deep water wharfage attached to the industrial plants which line the bay and river channels.

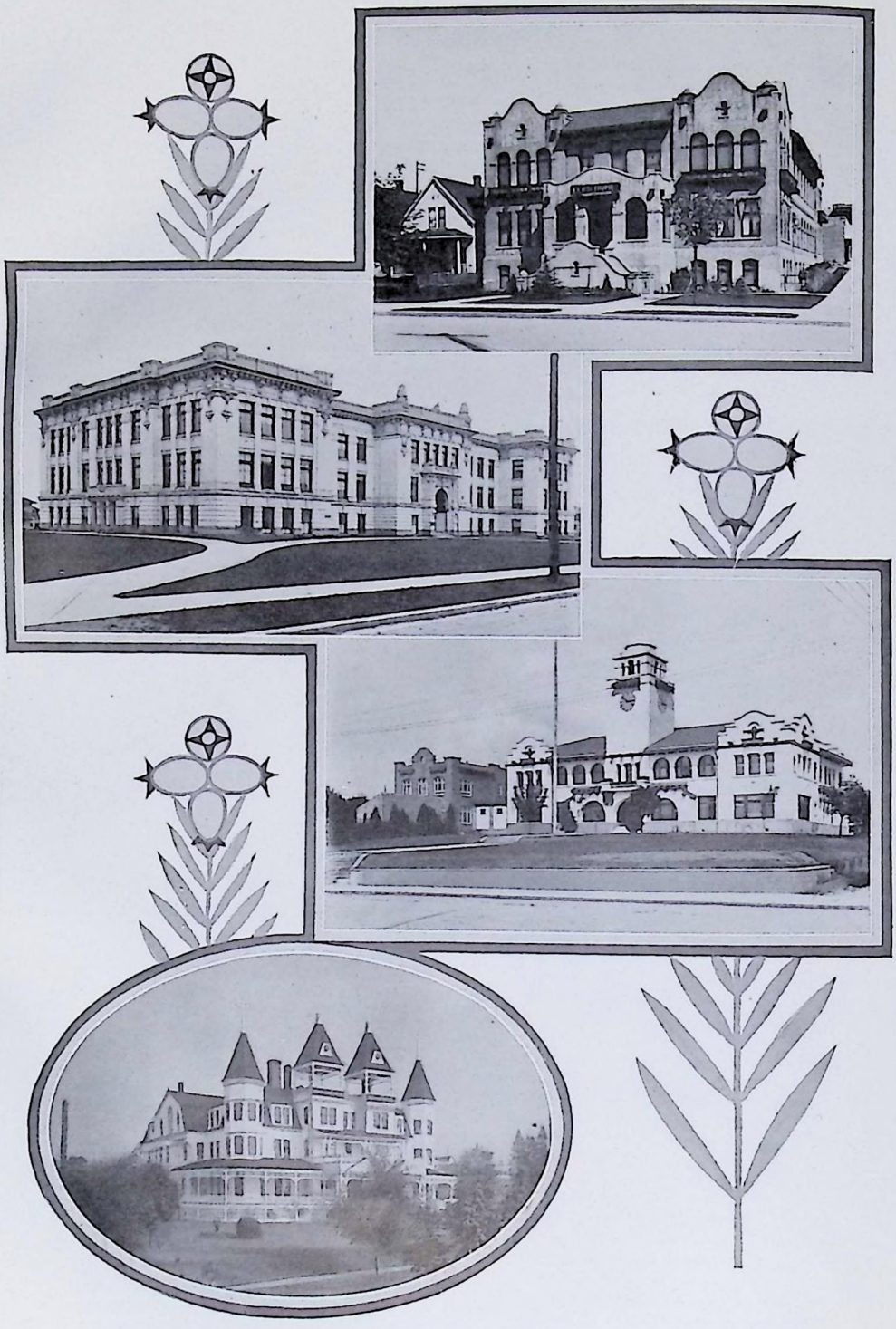
The city is already a port of call for the vessels of the "Pacific Coast" and "Alaska Pacific" steamship companies plying between San Francisco and Puget Sound, and in the near future is sure to be similarly recognized by one or more of the transportation companies operating between Seattle and Alaskan ports. Five steamships run to Seattle and one to Bellingham every day and a large mosquito fleet plies to and from the adjacent islands of Whidby and Camano and up the Snohomish and Skagit Rivers to the towns along their banks. Moreover, in addition to the boats which call at Everett upon regular schedule, the port is visited every year by hundreds of vessels of every type, these including ocean liners from all parts of the world, coastwise and river passenger and freighters, tugs and fishing fleets and pleasure craft of every description.

As a railroad center it should be explained that the Great Northern Railroad, the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad are already here, while the Canadian Pacific enters the city by trackage agreement with the Northern Pacific. In fact, the city may be said to have received its original impetus in 1892 when the Great Northern Railroad built its line to the Pacific Coast down the valley of the Snohomish River, thus reaching tide water at this strategic point—a location combining the advantages of a perfectly sheltered harbor with the availability of delta lands perfectly adapted to terminal and manufacturing requirements.

Today, Everett may be regarded, practically speaking, as the western terminus of the Great Northern system, although officially it is designated "Headquarters of the Cascade Division." Here the company maintains immense shops, yards and roundhouses which give employment to 800 men. Here it has erected its mammoth Oriental dock at a cost of over $225,000, and here, but a year or two ago, it built enormous oil tanks with a storage capacity exceeding five million gallons.

AN EVERETT SHIPPING SCENE

The Northern Pacific Railroad, which originally planned to make Everett its western terminus, but which ultimately selected another route to the coast, has recently made, and will continue to make, material improvements to its facilities in this locality. A new depot has just been built and new freight sheds established, while plans have been definitely announced for the construction of a "cut-off" that will connect the company's coast line with the coast line of the Great Northern at a point just north of Everett. This improvement will enable the through trains of the Northern Pacific to come directly into Everett, whereas at present they are reached at Snohomish over a



PROMINENT EVERETT BUILDINGS

The Elks' Home, the High School, the Court House, and Providence Hospital

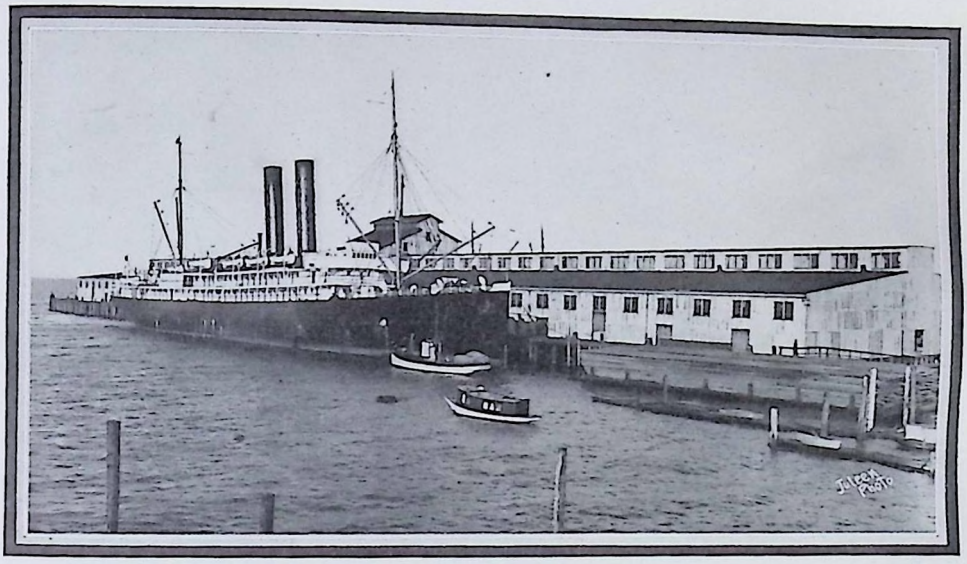
branch line to that town which is leased to the Everett Railway, Light & Water Company and operated by them as an electric trolley system. In spite of this handicap the operations of the Northern Pacific are even now sufficiently extensive to necessitate the constant employment of eighty-five men with a payroll of $7,500 per month.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is the last of the great trans-continental systems to reach the Pacific Coast and long before its main line to Seattle and Tacoma was completed it had commenced the construction of a branch line to Everett. This branch, which was formally opened to traffic in April, 1912, runs through Snohomish, Monroe, Duvall and Tolt to the junction at Cedar Falls, and the demand for this service and the possibilities for its extension are strikingly emphasized by the success it has already achieved.

In addition to her transcontinental connections, Everett enjoys the advantage of three interurban railroads. One of these, as already stated, is secured by converting the Northern Pacific tracks between this city and Snohomish into an electric trolley system. Another is provided by the "Milwaukee' Company, which operates gasoline electric motor cars on its tracks between Everett and Monroe and the third is owned by the Stone & Webster interests and affords an hourly service between the cities of Everett and Seattle.

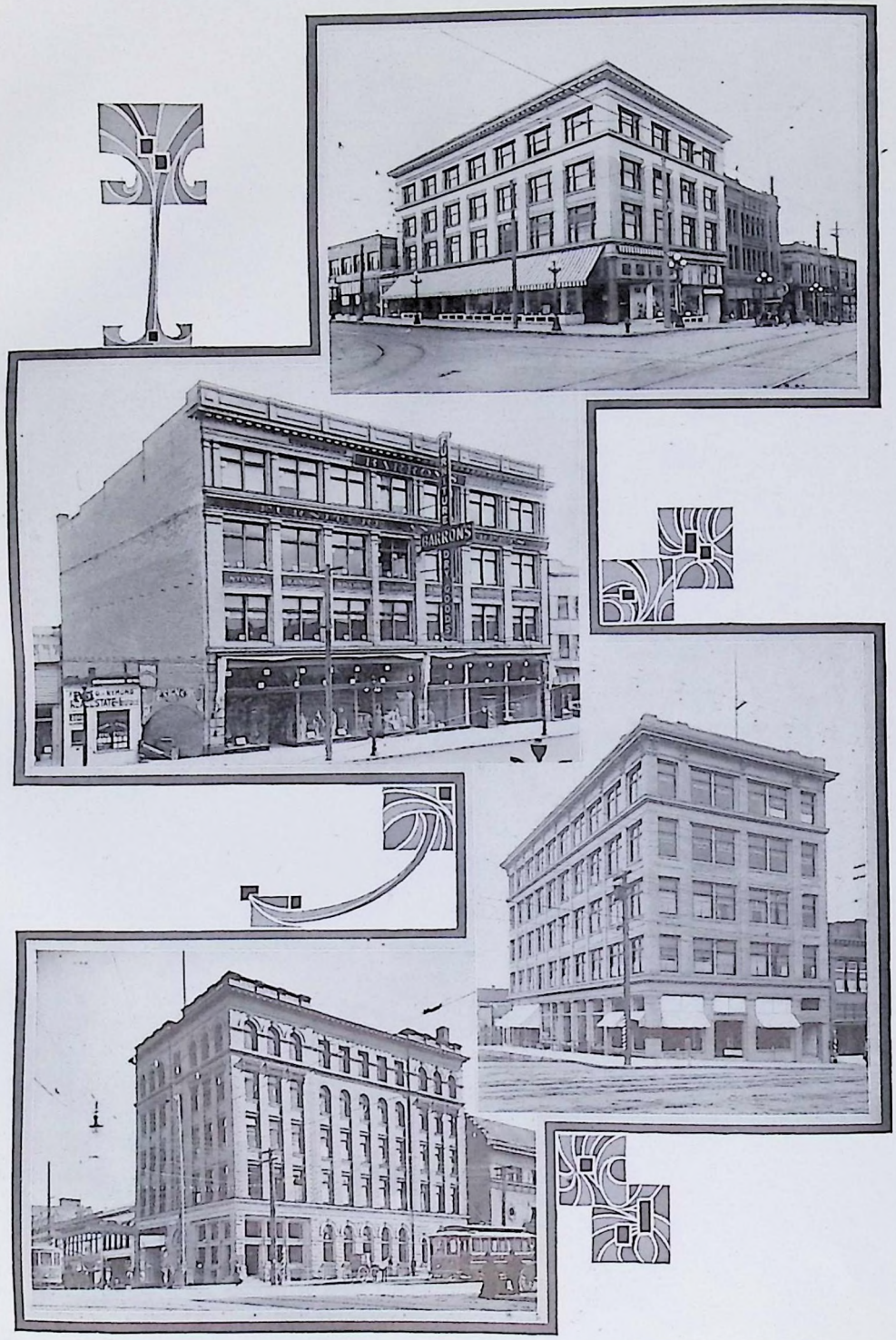
Summarizing the operations of all these companies it is worthy of note that 100 trains already pass into or out of Everett every day and that the city's interurban facilities will be still further extended at an early date by the construction of a line from Everett to Mt. Vernon for which plans have been officially announced. When completed (probably within the next two years) this line will form part of a continuous interurban road from Bellingham sixty-three miles north of Everett, to Seattle, thirty-three miles south.

The natural resources of the country (which attracted the railroad companies whose activities are here enumerated) have been so fully explained in the introductory pages of this book, that here it is only necessary to remind the reader that the City of Everett is literally encompassed by resources of farm and field and forest, and that these resources, almost incalculable in extent, assure a logical continuance of the community's development, just as they explain the remarkable growth it has so far enjoyed.



THE GREAT NORTHERN ORIENTAL DOCK AT EVERETT

As a direct result of these resources, which possess an added value by reason of their exceptional accessibility, the City of Everett, although little more than twenty years of age, is already widely known as the "City of Smokestacks"—a title that at once suggests the remarkable extent and diversity of her industrial activities. These activities consist first, of those which owe their origin directly to forest resources; second, those which are a necessary adjunct to wood-working institutions, and finally, those which do not use lumber as a basic material but which owe their existence to the demand for other products automatically created by the community's development or by the advantages of this location as a natural distributing center.



A FEW BUSINESS BLOCKS IN EVERETT

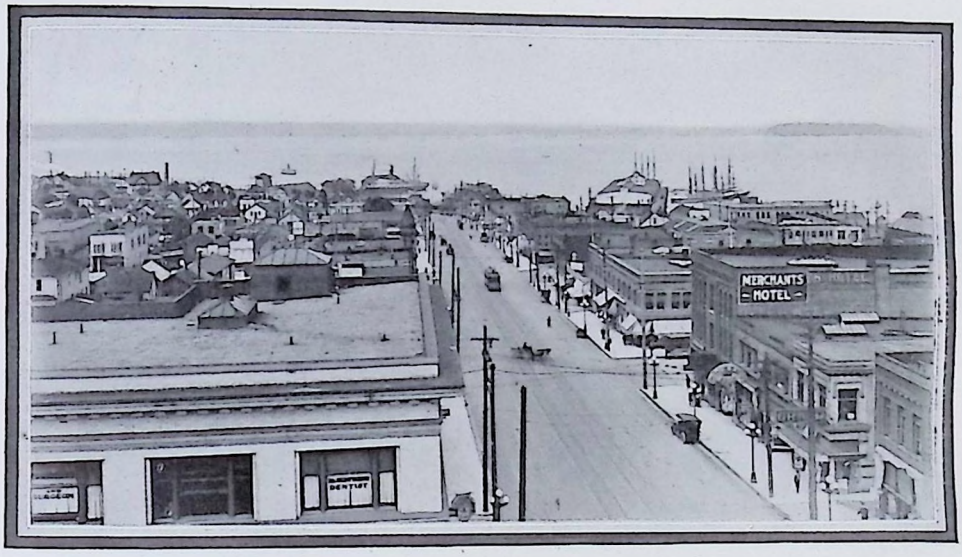
The Colby Building, the Henning-Powell Block, the Commerce Building, and the American Bank Building

In the first classification Everett has thirty-two industries divided as follows: Seven combination lumber and shingle mills, five straight lumber mills, nine shingle mills, three sash and door factories, one paper mill (transforming Puget Sound stumps into book and writing paper of every description), one wood preserving company (manufacturing creosote blocks), two box factories (making boxes for fruit growers and canneries), one casket factory, one wagon factory and two cabinet works.

In the second classification are found five iron works, one boiler works, one belt factory, one forge shop (making logging tools, etc.), and one plant devoted to the manufacture of grinding wheels.

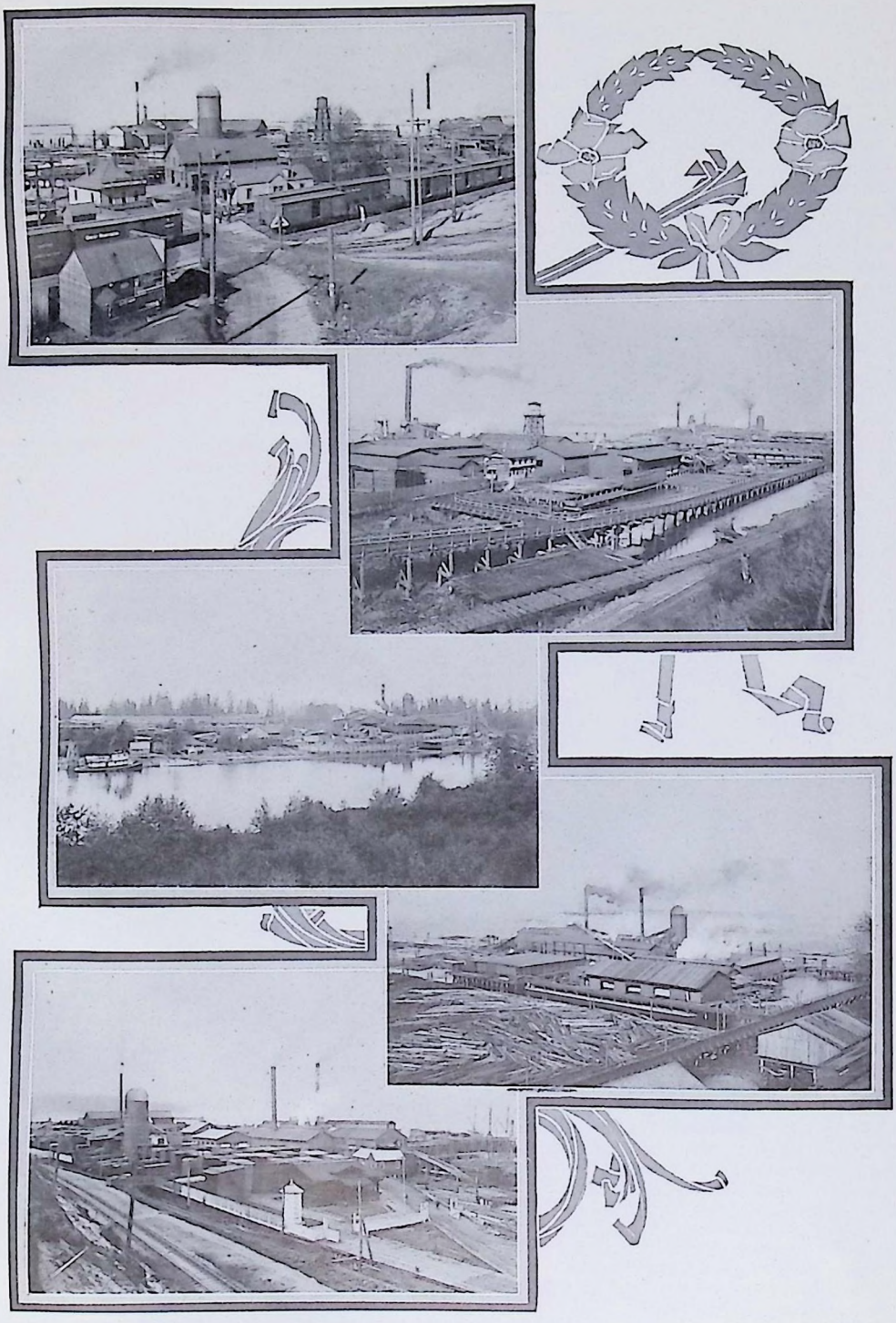
In the third division comes a diversified assortment of manufacturing industries, including two flour mills, a powder factory, a tannery, a stove works, a brick yard, a graphite reducing plant, two cement works, a trunk factory, a marble works, a tent and awning factory, a roof paint factory, a leather and novelty works, three boat and canoe factories, two ice and cold storage plants, three coffee roasting and spice manufacturing plants, three ice cream plants, two candy factories, a harness factory, a fish cannery, a marine ways, four cigar factories, a brewery, two bottling works, two automobile top factories, a loggers' shoe factory, a sweeping compound factory, a pickle factory, a rubber stamp plant, two bookbinding plants and seven printshops.

A statement recently compiled by the Everett Commercial Club shows that the industries in the first classification employ 2,412 men and pay out $2,216,000 per year in wages. In the second classification the figures are 288 men and $283,000 payroll, while in the third division the number of men averages 412 with a payroll aggregating $362,000. To these figures, which total 3,112 men and $2,861,000 payroll, must be added the wage list of the mammoth Great Northern shops and the public service corporations manufacturing power, gas, etc. These concerns in their entirety employ 1,385 men and pay out $1,350,000 in wages, thus making a grand total of $4,211,000 per annum distributed among 4,497 men. To these significant figures may well be added the following important and fundamental facts. The mills and factories of Everett produce a greater tonnage for rail and cargo shipment than any other city in the Northwest. Everett is the greatest log market in the world and the largest lumber and shingle manufacturing center in the State of Washington. She leads all Northwestern cities in the manufacture of machinery for logging camps, saw mills, shingle mills and mines, and does an enormous business in the shipment of piles and poles. Her wood pulp and paper mill affords continuous employment to 200 men and her numerous diversified industries are almost equally stable in the continuity of their activities, thus warranting the statement that the total output of her manufacturing institutions reaches an approximate value of $12,500,000 per year, of which the largest contributing factors are the lumber and shingle mills which turn out approximately one and one-half million feet of lumber and five and one-half million shingles every twenty-four hours.



HEWITT AVENUE, EVERETT. LOOKING TOWARD PUGET SOUND

In considering the past achievements of Everett as a manufacturing center and also her further possibilities in this direction,



TYPICAL EVERETT MANUFACTURING PLANTS

The Clark-Nickerson Lumber Co., the Robinson Manufacturing Co., the Canyon Lumber Co., the Clough-Hartley Shingle Co., and the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co.

the question of power is obviously one of vital importance, and in this connection it may well be explained that the population of Western Washington is chiefly located on the southern shores of Puget Sound and that one cause contributing to this condition has unquestionably been the development of power as the logical result of natural surroundings.

In the early history of this area, each city possessed an individual power plant which developed, more or less spasmodically, as its sphere of usefulness increased and as the electric art advanced.

Now, however, these individual plants have been welded together into one great system of electrical distribution by the Stone & Webster interests, with the result that important gaps have been covered and a logical unit created.

the main transmission line, thus affording still further guarantee that the service will be sustained with unfailing regularity.

The demand for power in Everett is constantly increasing and the rate in vogue is one of the lowest in the United States, the charge for motors exceeding 100 horsepower running as low as three-fourths of a cent per kilowatt hour.

As a residence city it may be said of Everett that all possible requirements are more than fulfilled. Its townsite is one of the most beautiful on Puget Sound and its environment in every direction possesses a charm that words cannot possibly depict. It is a modern, well built city in which 30,000 people are proud to live; a city of wide streets and attractive homes; a city of schools and churches, of social and fraternal activities, and in these things, even

HEWITT AVENUE, EVERETT, LOOKING TOWARD THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS

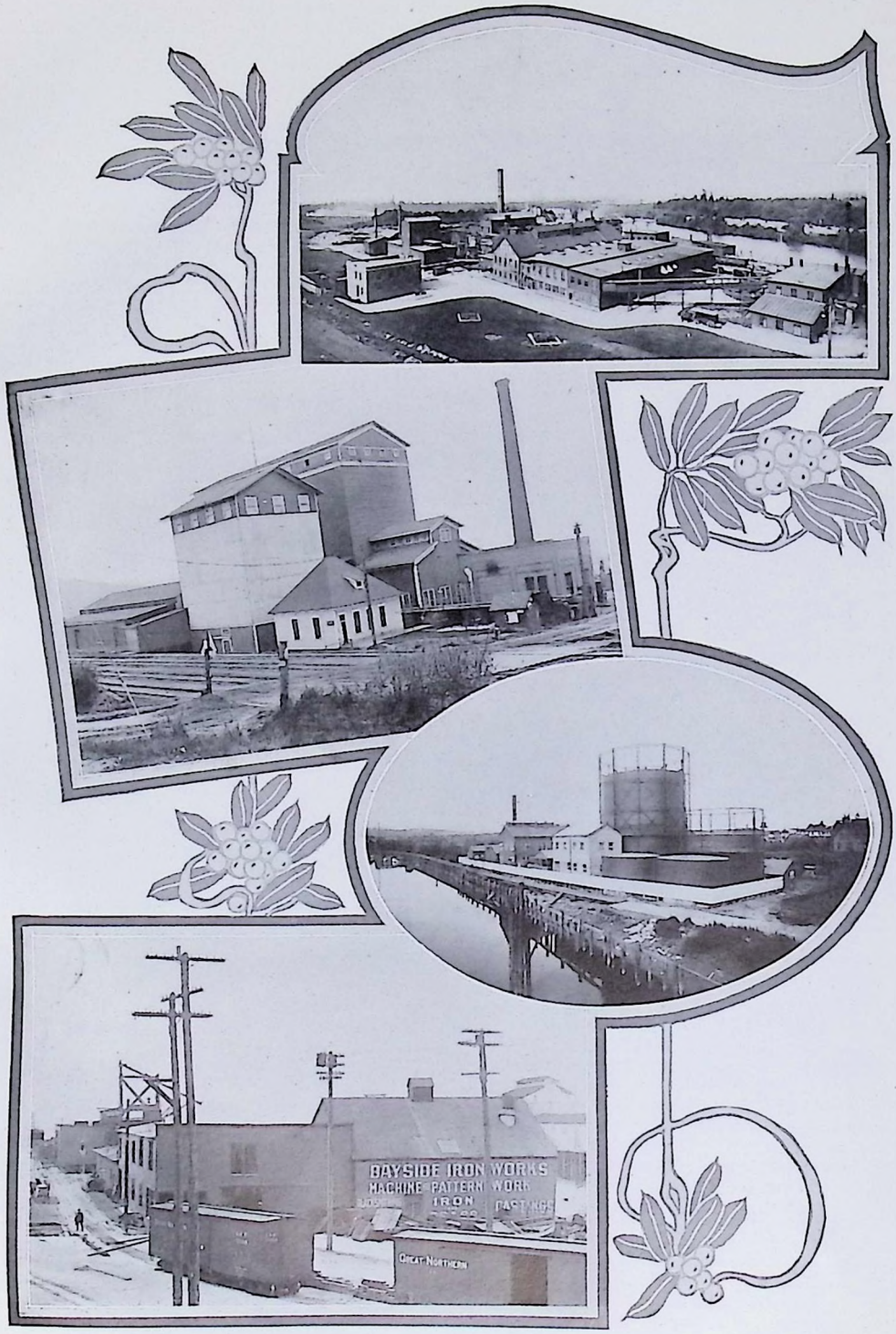
In common with other cities of Puget Sound, Everett enjoys the advantages which have arisen from this combination of electrical operations. Not only are the rates lower than those which were formerly charged, but uninterrupted service is absolutely assured, and this, to a city which first and foremost is a manufacturing center, is a most important consideration.

Everett is furnished with power from three hydro-electrical plants, located respectively at Snoqualmie Falls, Electron and White River, with the result that if anything occurs to interrupt the Snoqualmie Falls service while Everett is connected directly with it, she is instantly connected. efficiently though indirectly, with one or other of the alternative power sources. Moreover, a steam auxiliary plant is maintained in the city in case of interruption to

more than in her commercial activities, is found the true spirit of the place and its people.

To a very large extent the population of Everett comprises steadily employed and well paid citizens who own the homes in which they live. Civic pride and optimism are characteristics of the community and are evinced in the provision that has been made for its present welfare and future development.

There are now 47.6 miles of dirt graded streets and 22 miles of streets that are permanently paved; 87 miles of cement sidewalks and a modern sewerage system of 58 miles; an electric street car system operating over 15.6 miles of track within the city limits; three interurban systems operating over 50.7 miles outside said limits, and a water system distributing an ample supply



DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES IN EVERETT

The Everett Pulp and Paper Co., the Everett Flour Mill, the Everett Gas Works, and the Bayside Iron Works

of purest water to all parts of the city, through 75 miles of pipe.

These figures are not remarkable, of course, when compared with older communities of equal size, but when they refer, as in Everett's case, to a city that stands where a forest stood less than a quarter of a century ago, they tell a story of progress and determination that may reasonably be emphasized.

Everett has also fire and police departments that are metropolitan in character; lighting systems, gas and electric, that amply suffice to meet the city's requirements; telephone systems, two in number, affording satisfactory service to 5,500 subscribers; business blocks of modern design and fire-proof construction; two hospitals, conveniently located and well equipped; forty churches that are a monument to the

A VIEW ON RUCKER AVENUE, EVERETT

denominations they represent when the age of the community is considered; a Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., each doing efficient work in its own sphere; a well stocked and well patronized library; an opera house that would be a credit to many an Eastern city; numerous motion picture theatres and other places of amusement; two daily newspapers and five weeklies (successfully covering the journalistic field) and finally a public school system embracing all modern methods of proven merit.

No aspect of the city's growth is more interesting than that which discloses the attitude of her citizens toward the all-important subject of education. Without any exception the steady increase in school enrollment has been promptly met by the provision of increased equipment, and by the engagement of the best tuitional talent available.

In 1890 there were ten children of school age in Everett and their needs were cared for by one teacher in one building. Today there are 4,800 pupils, 151 teachers and twelve buildings.

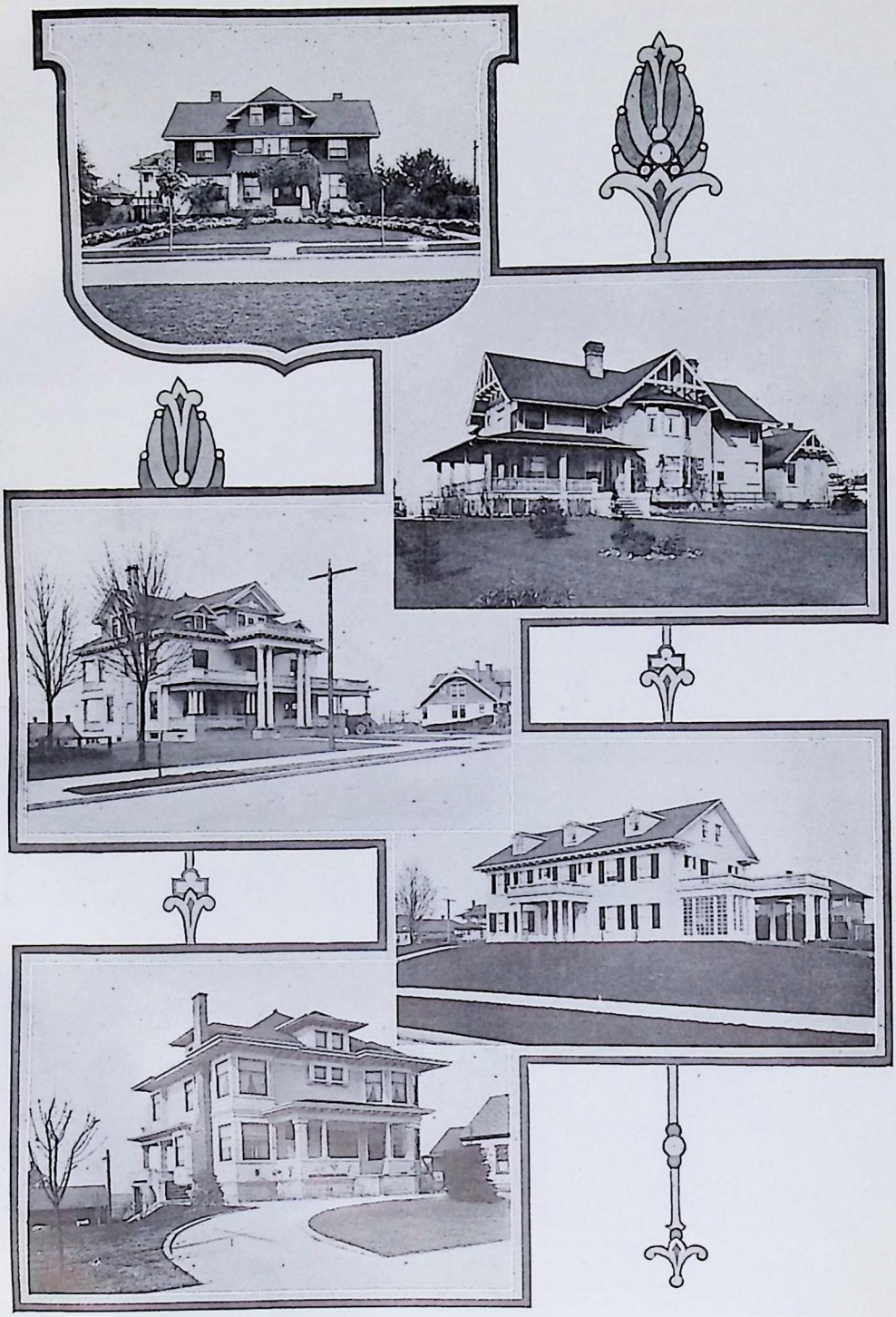
The teaching force includes eight principals, seven supervisors, a school nurse, and a part-time school physician. The buildings comprise the High School, a vocational school, eight grade schools and two single-room schools in outlying districts.

Of the teachers it may truthfully be said that they constitute the pick of the country —a statement due, at least in part, to the fact that the Board of Education receives 50 applications for every vacancy it has to fill—while of the buildings it may be said with equal accuracy that they combine substantiability with a pleasing attractiveness and afford adequate room, perfect sanitation, and a plenitude of light, heat and ventilation.

The High School, erected in 1909 at a cost of $165,000, is one of the finest structures of its kind in the country, and the Vocational School, opened in 1912 is the first of its kind in the State of Washington, thus winning for Everett the distinction of pioneering in this important field of instruction.

The course of study in the Everett schools provides for the use of the most modern methods and materials in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography, history, civics, physical training, industrial courses for boys and girls, art courses, music and nature study, and for specific work in moral training.

In addition to this, the High School provides courses in English, science, commerce, manual training, domestic science, modern languages, and Latin; the science course be-



EVERETT RESIDENCES

The homes of C. D. Fratt, W. M. Hulbert, Col. R. H. Hartley, W. C. Butler, and F. J. Walsh

ing one of exceptional strength, in which five well equipped laboratories render very material aid.

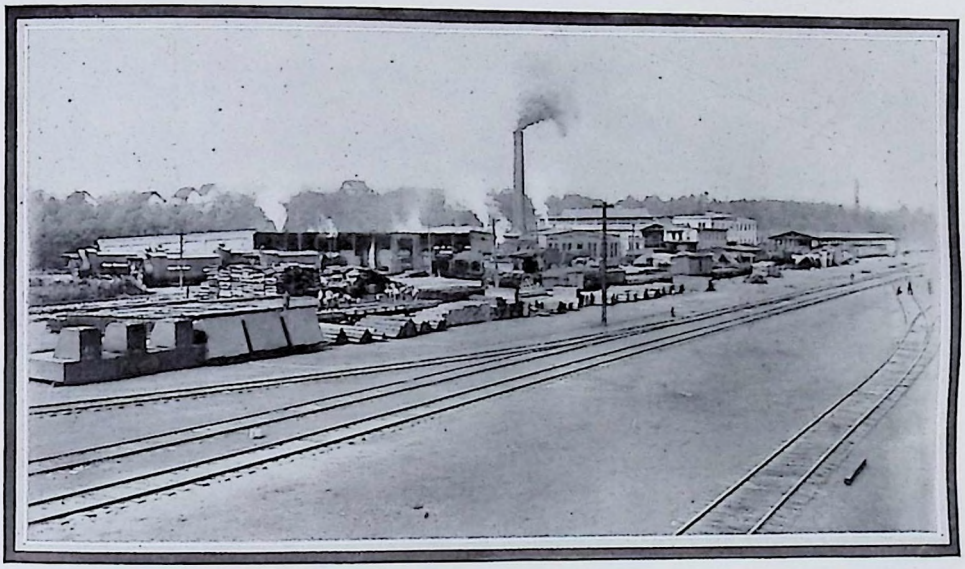
The commercial department includes accounting, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, penmanship, commercial arithmetic, commercial geography, and commercial law; while the Vocational department is so organized as to include all the manual training, home economics, vocational courses, construction and art work in both the High School and the grades.

To the boys in the High School and to the boys in the special pre-vocational class (who are picked out from the sixth and seventh grades throughout the city to be given special vocational work), courses are open in carpentry, house-building, cabinet making, wood-turning, tin-smithing, blacksmithing, sheet iron, foundry, pattern making, general mechanical drawing, machine drawing, architectural drawing, electrical construction, and work leading toward steam engineering. All of the industrial courses in the grammar grades and High School are made to tend as definitely and as directly as possible toward the trades. These courses are not treated as cultural and disciplinary courses, as is still common in many schools, but as practical trade courses. In some instances where complete preparation for a trade is not possible, such progress toward the trade is made as is possible.

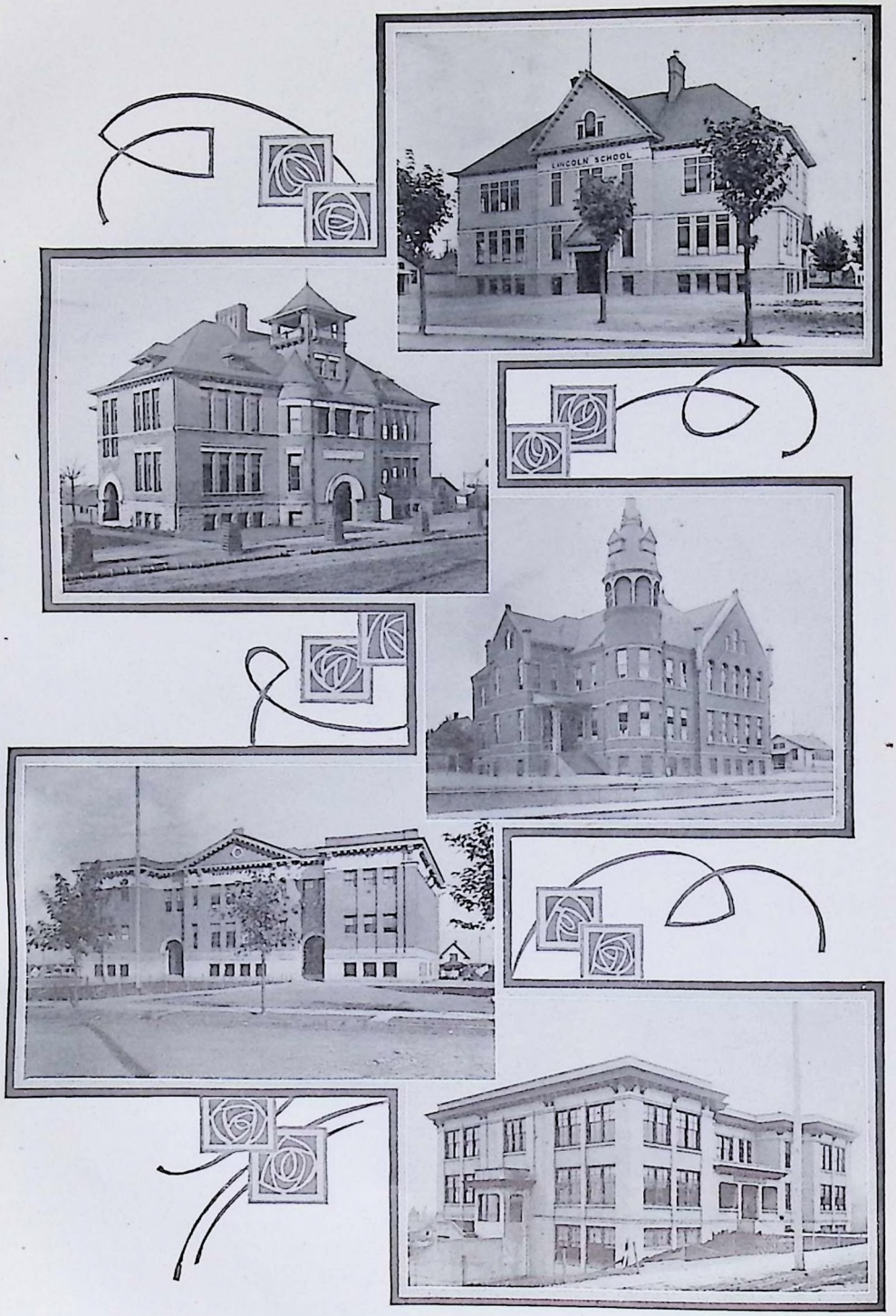
In the girls' department, high school courses are offered in advanced cooking, dietetics, chemistry of cooking, household sanitation, sewing and dressmaking.

The special equipment for work along these lines is principally found in the vocational building to which reference has already been made. This building was erected at a cost of $55,000, is entirely fire proof and is in every respect a "Class A" building.

Other points deserving of special mention may be briefly summarized as follows: Pupils of the eighth grade are brought from the ward buildings and organized on the plan of a small high school in the original High School building now known as the Central School. Physical education in all the schools is taught to an extent that makes it a distinctive feature of the city's educational system. A good start has been made in the establishment of public play grounds equipped with complete out-door gymnasium apparatus, and conducted under competent supervision. A block of ground has been purchased primarily for High School athletics but available for all the young people of the city on certain occasions. Upon this ground, at the expense of the Board, the pupils of the Vocational department have erected a beautiful and serviceable grandstand with seating capacity for 2,000 people. A special school is maintained for sub-normal children with a specialist in charge. A free night school is conducted throughout the winter months with courses in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, arithmetic, business English, spelling, civics and English for foreigners. Finally, a school nurse is employed who gives her entire time to looking after the health interests of the pupils and her work is supplemented by the services of a school physician who devotes one hour or more each day to similar work of an advisory character.



THE GREAT NORTHERN SHOPS, EVERETT



A FEW OF EVERETT'S GRADE SCHOOLS

The Lincoln, Jefferson, Monroe, Washington, and Longfellow buildings

In closing this review of Everett's achievements, the fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that her growth has been the logical outcome of unchanging economic principles and entirely free from those fluctuations which necessarily accompany unhealthy booms.

This fact is strikingly exemplified by the gradual and consistent manner in which her bank deposits, her postal receipts and her public school enrollments have all increased. During the past ten years the bank deposits have grown from $1,784,163 (January 22, 1904) to $4,415,286 on March 4, 1914; the postal receipts have grown from $30,074 (year ending March 31, 1904) to $70,585 for the year ending March 31, 1914; and the public school enrollments have grown from 3029 in 1904 to 4,854 for the present year. Moreover the increases thus summarized have been so gradual that in almost every case the official reports for any one year show a gratifying gain upon the corresponding reports for the year preceding it.

With this view of Everett's record clearly in mind, her opportunities for further development are obviously worthy of careful consideration.

In the first place, it should be distinctly understood that her resources are practically inexhaustible. There is no fear of the demand exceeding the supply. It is conservatively estimated that in Snohomish County alone, there still remains 14,000,000,000 feet of standing timber.

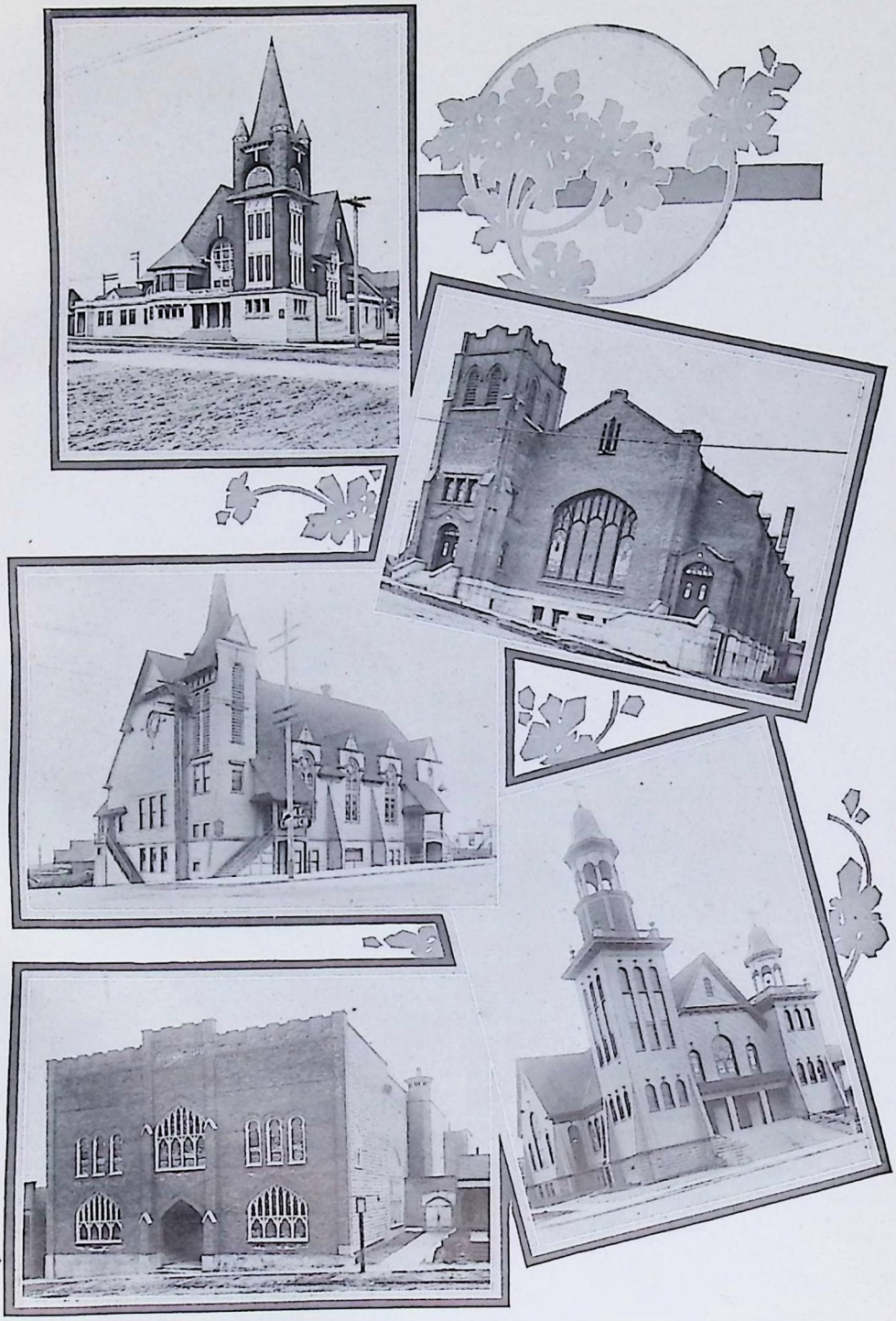
In the second place, to reverse the picture, there is no fear of the supply exceeding the demand. Everett markets her products throughout the world and the need for them, already created by the depletion of forests in this and other countries, must logically increase rather than decrease.

That this view of the situation is fundamentally correct is clearly suggested by the extent to which the local lumber and shingle manufacturers have prepared or are now preparing for a larger output.

The Clough-Hartley Shingle Company has recently increased the capacity of its plant from 750,000 to 1,200,000 shingles per day, this, by the way, being the largest number of red cedar shingles manufactured by any one concern in the world. Fred K. Baker, who has been engaged in the lumber business in this locality for many years, has recently erected a new combination cedar and shingle mill with a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber and 600,000 shingles per day. Another plant of approximately the same size is now in course of construction for N. C. Jamison, who is already interested in the Jamison Shingle Company and the Wilton Patent Cedar Siding Company. A shingle and siding mill is also being built for Olaf Carlson, W. R. Cunningham and G. A. Bergstrom, all of whom have been engaged in similar business enterprises in this vicinity for many years and are consequently qualified to clearly appreciate their opportunities. Finally, the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company, which owns one of the biggest plants in the city, has commenced the construction of another big mill on an ideal site at the mouth of the Snohomish River, where it will also build a combination cedar and hemlock plant at a later date.

These developments of industrial activity are important from two distinct points of view. First, by reason of the gratifying extent to which they assure an increase in the

THE GREAT NORTHERN DEPOT, EVERETT



SOME OF EVERETT'S CHURCHES

The First Congregational, First Presbyterian, First Methodist Episcopal, First Baptist, and Bayside Catholic Churches

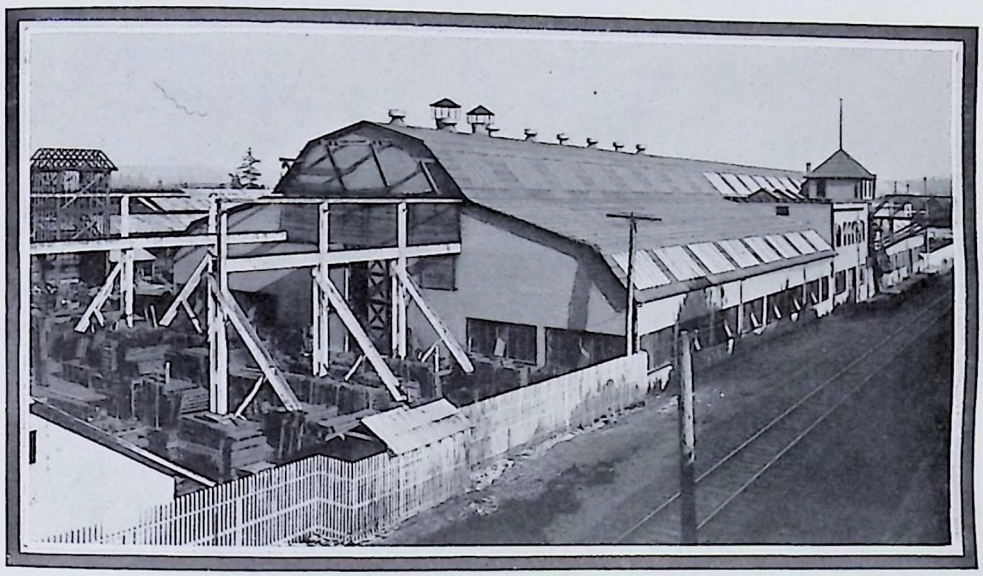
payroll of the city and second, because they so clearly suggest that the location of Everett, in relationship to the immeasurable natural resources by which it is encompassed, absolutely assures a continuance of the gradual growth which has so far characterized her history. Indeed it is no exaggeration to say that the brainiest business men of the community believe that Everett is destined to occupy a position of great importance as a manufacturing center and that they have planned accordingly. They have built, not for today, but for years that are to come; not for a city of 30,000 people, but for a metropolis that shall treble or even quadruple the present figure.

A significant example of this unbounded faith in the future of Everett is found in the operations of the H. M. Byllesby Company of Chicago, who bought the Everett Gas Company in January, 1910, and who have since invested a vast amount of capital in enlarging the plant to a point where it will amply meet the needs of the city when it shall be many times its present size. In other words, this company has planned for an enormous business in future years and is so satisfied that this business will be forthcoming that no expense has been spared in preparing for it.

Did space but permit numerous other examples might advantageously be quoted of similar faith in the future of Everett. Enough has been said, however, to make clear the point that in the opinion of her most successful men this city is bound to grow and that logically.

The increasing demand for lumber and the opening of new markets by constantly improving transportation facilities, combine in offering splendid inducements for the investment of capital in this industry. The rapid settlement and the wonderful growth of the Western states point the way to many opportunities for converting the lumber resources of the vicinity into higher-priced commodities. The development of woolen mills and kindred industries can only be a question of time, as all conditions essential to such activity are fully complied with. And so, almost ad infinitum, the list might logically be continued of opportunities for manufacturing enterprises that naturally arise from the development of the forests, mines, fisheries and farms in this new and wonderful country.

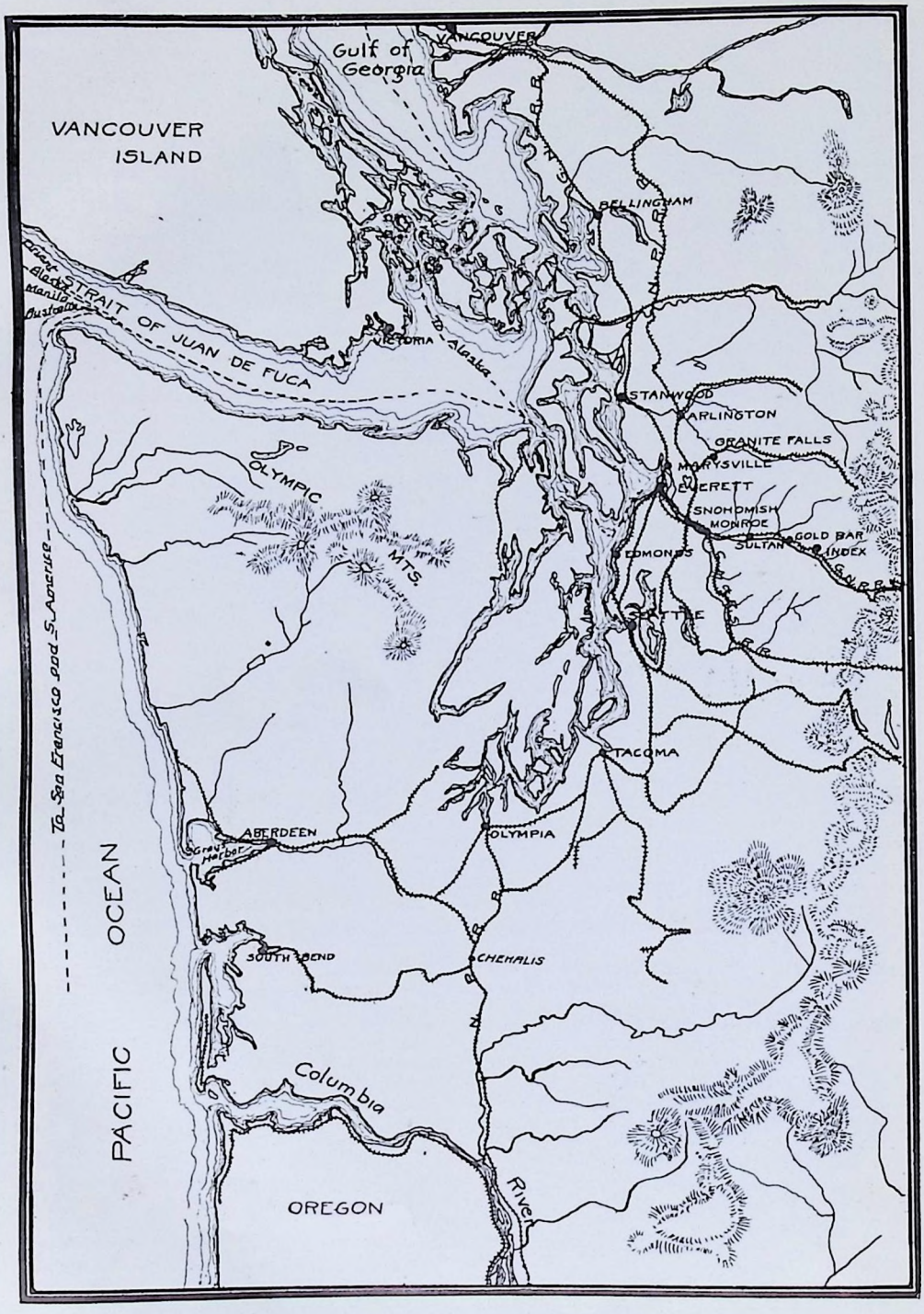
Excellent factory sites are available and these can be procured on favorable terms by bona fide manufacturers who decide to make this city their permanent home.



FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP OF THE SUMNER IRON WORKS, EVERETT
A SMALL PORTION OF THE LARGEST PLANT OF ITS KIND IN THE WEST

As a final word, to which attention is particularly directed, it should be clearly understood that this article upon Everett constitutes an honest effort to correctly summarize its past achievements, its present status and its future possibilities. Every care has been taken to verify the accuracy of the statements made and if any errors have crept into the story they are the outcome of inadvertence and not of wilful intention.

The Everett Commercial Club, an alert and progressive organization of the city's business men, is well equipped to furnish reliable information upon all important points and cordially solicits inquiry from those who are seeking new locations and particularly from manufacturers and others who are financially able to take advantage of the remarkable and diversified opportunities herein enumerated.



Map showing the proximity of Snohomish County to the Pacific Ocean and its position in relationship to other parts of the Puget Sound area. For map of Snohomish County only, see page 4.

An Evidence of Public-Spirited Citizenship

This book upon Snohomish County, Washington, has been compiled in conjunction with the commercial organizations of its principal cities and published at the expense of the following public-spirited firms and individuals, any of whom will be glad to give further information upon request.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

Anderson Abstract Co.---Everett
Snohomish County Abstract Co.---Everett
Woodward Abstract Co.---Everett

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Scharf, Henry ---Snohomish

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, ETC.

Brackett, George ---Edmonds
Carey, Mrs. A. G.---Edmonds
Caspers, James---Edmonds
Erben, Henry, Jr.---Edmonds
Holmes, Samuel---Edmonds
Pleasant View Poultry Yards---Edmonds
Cavenaugh, Chas. ---Gold Bar
Healy, Bart---Monroe
Stuart, C. J.---Monroe

ARCHITECTS

Hastings, Wesley W.---Everett

ASSOCIATIONS

Y. M. C. A.—W. H. Morrison Sec.---Everett

ATTORNEYS

Jones, L. N.---Arlington
Wendell, A. M.---Arlington
Turner, E. L.---Edmonds
White, S. J.---Edmonds
Black, W. W.---Everett
Bostwick S. A.---Everett
Brooks, S. J.---Everett
Coleman, J. A.---Everett
Cooper, Frank L.---Everett
Dailey, E. C.---Everett
Davis, Jesse H.---Everett
Engeset, Andrew ---Everett
Eveland, G. D.---Everett
Faussett, R. J.---Everett
Graves, C. H.---Everett
Holmes, H. W.---Everett
Johnson, Andrew---Everett
Johnson, W. A---Everett
Johnston, John B.---Everett
Jones & Clark---Everett
Locke, D. W.---Everett
Louttit, Geo. W.---Everett
McMurchie, Robert---Everett
Merrick, L. A.---Everett
Mills, Edward---Everett
Oyen, J. W.---Everett
Padgett, B. E.---Everett
Shakespeare, Noah---Everett
Sheller, William---Everett
Sherwood & Mansfield---Everett
Smith, Joseph H.---Everett
Stiger & Dally---Everett
Swale, F. F.---Everett
Webb, O. T.---Everett
Williams & Price---Everett
Hinman, Grover W.---Granite Falls
Klein, E. W.---Snohomish
Lloyd, T. H.---Snohomish
McGuinness, M. J.---Snohomish
Miller, John W.---Snohomish
Mitchell, George M.---Stanwood

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

Everett Vulcanizing Works---Everett

AUTOMOBILES

Gallaugher, J. W.---Arlington
Edmonds-Seattle Auto Stage Co.---Edmonds
Yost Auto Co.---Edmonds
Auto Sales and Repair Co.---Everett
Burke Motor Car Co.---Everett
Everett Auto Co.---Everett
Garner, J. C.---Everett
Haley & Sheraton---Everett
Healy, J. K., Auto Exchange---Everett
Pacific Electric & Auto Co.---Everett
Riverside Carriage Co.---Everett
Swalwell, H. G., Sales Co.---Everett
City Cyclery and Garage---Granite Falls
Thompson, I. S.---Granite Falls
Snohomish Auto Co.---Snohomish
Carlson, S. E. & Son---Stanwood
Thomle Auto Co.---Stanwood
Sultan Garage ---Sultan

AUTOMOBILE TRIMMING AND UPHOLSTERING

Ritter, A. J.---Everett

AWNINGS AND TENTS

Everett Tent and Awning Co.---Everett

BAKERS

American Baking Co.---Everett
Dreyer's Pacific Home Bakery---Everett
Everett Bakery ---Everett
Ideal Baking Co.---Everett
Puget Sound Bakery---Everett
Reliance Bakery ---Everett
Scandia Bakery ---Everett
Gold Bar Bakery---Gold Bar
Schrader, Emil ---Granite Falls
Lilja, Victor ---Stanwood

BAND AND ORCHESTRA

Wagner's Band and Orchestra---Everett

BANKS

Arlington State Bank---Arlington
Citizens State Bank---Arlington
State Bank of Edmonds---Edmonds
Bank of Commerce---Everett
Citizens Bank & Trust Co.---Everett
Everett Trust and Savings Bank---Everett
First National Bank---Everett
Granite Falls State Bank---Granite Falls
First National Bank of Monroe---Monroe

Monroe National Bank---Monroe
Commercial Bank of Snohomish County---Snohomish
First National Bank of Snohomish---Snohomish
Bank of Stanwood---Stanwood
Peoples Bank of Stanwood---Stanwood
Citizens Bank---Sultan

BARBERS

Van Patten, John---Everett
Bowen, W. R.---Granite Falls
Cook, George A.---Granite Falls
Redick, Pearl---Index
Brown, R. M.---Stanwood

BICYCLES AND SUPPLIES

Spiro, L.---Everett

BLACKSMITHS, HORSESHOERS AND WAGON BUILDERS

McCarthy & Miller---Arlington
Sather, B. C.---Arlington
Larson, Peter J.---Edmonds
Aalbu Bros.---Everett
Blom, J. H.---Everett
Forbes, James---Everett
Riecken & Mick---Everett
Robbins Transfer Co.---Everett
Strom, A.---Everett
Vick, A. O.---Everett
Wedell, W. C.---Gold Bar
Humphreys, Chas. A.---Monroe
Lincoln, E. H.---Snohomish
McKenney, C. H.---Snohomish
McKinley, William---Snohomish

BOOKBINDERS

Everett Print Shop---Everett
Frolich, R. W.---Everett

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Hawes, F. B.---Everett
Hill, Adam---Everett
Hodgins & Bridgham---Everett
Laughead, P. W.---Granite Falls

BOOTS AND SHOES

B. & M. Cash Shoe Store---Everett
Fisher, the Shoeman---Everett
Home Shoe Store---Everett
Murray Shoe Co.---Everett
Riley-Cooley Shoe Co.---Everett
Star Shoe Store---Everett
Brush, Ida A.---Granite Falls
Wills, O. O.---Granite Falls
Moehring Shoe Co.---Snohomish
Pearl, Mrs. M. F.---Snohomish
Simonson, Andrew---Stanwood

BOX MANUFACTURERS

Everett Box and Manufacturing Co.---Everett

BREEDER OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK

Robe, T. K.---Granite Falls

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS

Everett Bottling Works---Everett
Everett Brewing Co.---Everett
Van Valey, A. L.---Everett
Monroe Bottling Works---Monroe

BRICK MANUFACTURERS

Everett Brick Yard---Everett

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

Atlas Construction Co.---Everett
Everett Construction Co.---Everett
Graff, H.---Everett
Williams, R. B.---Everett
Croft, W. H.---Gold Bar
Hansen, N. P.---Snohomish

BUTCHERS

Brounty & Son---Arlington
Broadway Market---Everett
Carstens Packing Co.---Everett
Crescent Market---Everett
Everett Meat Market---Everett
Frye & Co.---Everett
South Colby Market---Everett
Bartlett, H. L.---Gold Bar
Crites & Broadbent---Granite Falls
Independent Market---Stanwood
Palace Meat Market---Stanwood
Sultan Meat Market---Sultan

BUTTERMILK, BUTTER AND EGGS

Everett Buttermilk Co.---Everett

CABINET WORKS

Everett Show Case and Cabinet Works---Everett

CANDY MANUFACTURERS

Crown Candy Co.---Everett
Roberts Bros.---Everett

CEMENT WORKS

Harbor City Cement Co.---Everett
Stanwood Brick & Tile Co.---Stanwood

CEREALS AND FEED

State Milling Co.---Everett

CHIROPRACTORS

Lewis, A. Lee---Everett
Walker, Jess---Everett
Miller, C. M.---Stanwood

CIGARS AND CONFECTIONERY

Carleton, F. T.---Everett
Culmback, Chris---Everett
Harris Confectionery Co.---Everett
Sorenson, L. E.---Everett
Tillman, Frank C.---Everett
Gulbransen, J. O.---Stanwood
Hancock, C. E.---Stanwood
Pearson, D. Carl---Stanwood
Trubshaw, P. R.---Snohomish
Mossop, John---Sultan

CIGARS, CONFECTIONERY AND POOL-ROOM

Fowler Bros.---Arlington
Beeson, A. W.---Edmonds
Zimmerman, Casper---Edmonds
Pastime Pool Parlors---Everett
Fairley & Riggs---Gold Bar
Purdy, Ed---Index
White & Nordmark---Monroe
Pastime Club---Snohomish
Ruth, O. O.---Stanwood
Jacklin, A. L.---Sultan

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS

Haferkorn, Wm. ---------- Everett
Sartor, F. D. ---------- Everett
Wilcox, George E. ---------- Snohomish

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

Peterson, A. V. ---------- Arlington
Starlund, C. T. ---------- Arlington
Warren, Chas. J. ---------- Arlington
Allan, W. G. ---------- Everett
Bachelder & Corneil ---------- Everett
Bennett, J. C. ---------- Everett
Boston Clothing Co. ---------- Everett
Brodeck Co., The ---------- Everett
Brodeck-Field Co., The ---------- Everett
Norman Suit House ---------- Everett
Playford, Lowell ---------- Everett
Wahl, Edward ---------- Everett
Wonder Mercantile Co. ---------- Everett
Siegel, R. ---------- Gold Bar
Dodge, H. T. ---------- Granite Falls
Heintz, N. P. ---------- Monroe
Eagle, A. E. ---------- Snohomish
Siegel, I. ---------- Snohomish
Hartney, J. A. ---------- Stanwood
Pillman, W. T. & Co. ---------- Stanwood
Baker, Q. F. ---------- Sultan

COLLEGES

Acme Business College ---------- Everett

CONDENSERIES

Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Co. ---- Monroe
Snohomish Dairy Products Co. ---- Snohomish
Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Co. ---- Stanwood

CONFECTIONERS

Wildey's Confectionery ---------- Everett
Kleisath, J. F. ---------- Snohomish

CREAMERIES

Fern Bluff Creamery ---------- Monroe
Snohomish Creamery Co. ---------- Snohomish
Stanwood Co-operative Creamery Association ---------- Stanwood
Sultan Basin Creamery ---------- Sultan

DAIRIES

Everett Dairy ---------- Everett
Independent Dairy ---------- Everett
Model Dairy ---------- Everett
Pioneer-Alpine Dairy ---------- Everett

DANCING SCHOOL

Rennie, D. G. ---------- Everett

DENTISTS

Palmer, W. Croxall ---------- Edmonds
Rice, A. C. ---------- Everett
Cook, M. S. ---------- Stanwood
McVay, I. E. ---------- Sultan

DRUGS

Arlington Drug Co. ---------- Arlington
Sherrick, J. D. ---------- Edmonds
City Drug Co. ---------- Everett
Darling, Dwight, Inc. ---------- Everett
Dean's Pharmacy ---------- Everett
Everett Drug Co. ---------- Everett
Owl Pharmacy ---------- Everett
Pioneer Drug Store ---------- Everett
Pratt, W. R. ---------- Everett
Quaker Drug and Book Store ---------- Everett
Riverside Drug ---------- Everett
Steiner, E. E. ---------- Everett
Morris, W. G. ---------- Gold Bar
City Drug Store ---------- Granite Falls
Reading, C. R. ---------- Index
Camp-Riley Drug Co. ---------- Monroe
Hendrie, George T. ---------- Snohomish
Snohomish Drug Co., Inc ---------- Snohomish
Red Cross Drug Co. ---------- Stanwood
Atwood, T. J. ---------- Sultan
Woods, R. G. ---------- Sultan

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS

Peterson, N. P. ---------- Arlington
Engel, L. C. ---------- Edmonds
Chicago Outfitting Co. ---------- Everett
Cleaver, W. H. ---------- Everett
Crescent Dry Goods Co. ---------- Everett
Dolson & Smith ---------- Everett
Goldie's Cloak and Suits ---------- Everett
Grand Leader Dry Goods Co. ---------- Everett
Greenstein Cloak and Suit House ---------- Everett
Phelan, J. J. ---------- Everett
Stone-Fisher Co. ---------- Everett
Ulrich, W. F. ---------- Index
Cobb, T. M. & Co. ---------- Snohomish
Herron-Sitton Co. ---------- Snohomish
Pillman, W. T. & Co. ---------- Stanwood
Clarke, W. D. ---------- Sultan

DYERS AND CLEANERS

American Dye Works ---------- Everett
City Dye and Cleansing Works .... Everett
Kaye the Kleener ---------- Everett
Smith, George E. ---------- Monroe

ELECTRICAL GOODS

Crook, J. H., Electric Co. ---------- Everett
Jones, E. A., Electric Co. ---------- Everett
Pacific Electric Co. ---------- Everett
Wahlgren Electric Co. ---------- Everett
Burton & Stobb Electric Co. ---------- Snohomish

ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

Cutter & Tegtmeier ---------- Everett

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURERS

Washington Excelsior Manufacturing Co. ---------- Edmonds

EXPRESS AND TRANSFER

Arlington Livery & Transfer Co ---- Arlington
Edmonds Transfer Co. ---------- Edmonds
Model Stables ---------- Everett
Northern Transfer Co. ---------- Everett
Pacific Transfer Co. ---------- Everett
Robbins Transfer Co. ---------- Everett
Smathers, Bennie ---------- Everett
Union Transfer Co. ---------- Everett
Lambert, G. A. ---------- Gold Bar
Granite Livery, Feed and Sale Stables ---------- Granite Falls
Nickerson, Joseph ---------- Granite Falls
City Livery and Feed Stables ---- Snohomish
O. K. Barn ---------- Snohomish
Second Street Livery ---------- Snohomish
Stanwood Livery ---------- Stanwood
Barnes, C. H. ---------- Sultan

FIR LUMBER, ETC., TO DEALERS

Lansdown Co., The H. ---------- Everett

FISH MARKETS

Enterprise Fish Market—Everett
Rose, Herman—Everett

FLORISTS

Broadway Floral Co.—Everett

FLOUR MILLS

Everett Flour Mill Co.—Everett

FURNITURE

Barron Furniture Co.—Everett
Boeshar-Hooton Furniture Co.—Everett
Bennett Furniture Co.—Everett
Everett Furniture Co.—Everett
Hanley, Thos. J.—Everett
Peterson Furniture Co.—Everett
Rice Furniture Co.—Everett
Willoughby & Gallaugher—Granite Falls
Alcorn, J. F.—Snohomish
Star Furniture Co.—Stanwood
Willard, Ben—Stanwood
Sultan Furniture & Hardware Co.—Sultan

FURRIERS

Skucy Bros.—Everett

FRUIT STORES

Chelan Fruit Store—Everett

GASOLINE DONKEY ENGINE MFGRS.

Krauskoff Gasoline Donkey Works—Arlington

GENERAL ENGINEERING, MAPS AND BLUE PRINTING

Coast Engineering Co.—Everett

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Runkel Co., The—Arlington
Gold Bar Mercantile Co.—Gold Bar
Valley Supply Co.—Gold Bar
Chappell, M. E.—Granite Falls
Granite Falls Mercantile Co.—Granite Falls
Index Mercantile Co.—Index
East Stanwood Mercantile Co.—Stanwood
Ketchum, George J.—Stanwood
Pearson, D. O.—Stanwood
People's Union—Stanwood
Thompson, S. A. & Co.—Stanwood
Warner, John F. & Son—Sultan

GROCERS

Mose, L. A.—Arlington
Shumaker, J. C.—Arlington
Otto, J. N. & Son—Edmonds
Roscoe Bros.—Edmonds
Wilson, J. E.—Edmonds
Boston Grocery—Everett
Coast Grocery Co.—Everett
Colby Grocery Co.—Everett
Deiwert, M. M.—Everett
Delta Meat & Grocery Co.—Everett
Ecklund, Edward—Everett
Farm Products Association—Everett
Hyatt, W. B. & Son—Everett
Johnson & Liljenberg—Everett
Kittleson, A. E.—Everett
Lindblad, Chas. J.—Everett
Love Grocery Co.—Everett
Lowell Grocery Co.—Everett
Mackey, Ernest—Everett
McGhie, H. L. & Co.—Everett
McNeely, Thos. & Son—Everett
Melang Grocery Co.—Everett
Moon & Reep—Everett
Myers Grocery Co.—Everett
Nelson Co., E. P.—Everett
Rollefson & Sweum—Everett
Rucker Avenue Grocery—Everett
Sovde, J. C.—Everett
Spot Cash Grocery—Everett
Stalberg's Grocery—Everett
Thueson Grocery Co.—Everett
Wildes, Metzger & Requa—Everett
Wilson Grocery Co.—Everett
Wold Bros. & Westlund—Everett
Wood, A. J.—Everett
Lee Grocery Co.—Granite Falls
Peoples Grocery and Market—Index
Bartholomew, W. E.—Monroe
Countryman, Frank—Monroe
Hazelton-Fleming Co—Monroe
Monroe Mercantile Co.—Monroe
Thompson-Campbell Co.—Monroe
Banner Grocery—Snohomish
Barnes & Co.—Snohomish
Blaine, H. S.—Snohomish
People's Grocery Co.—Snohomish
Silcox, Dan—Snohomish
Snohomish Mercantile Co.—Snohomish

HAIR PARLORS

Beacon Hair Parlors—Everett

HARDWARE

Arlington Hardware Co.—Arlington
Edmonds Hardware Co.—Edmonds
Agnew Hardware Co.—Everett
Childs & Christianson—Everett
Curran Hardware Co.—Everett
Miller Hardware Co.—Gold Bar
Willoughby & Gallaugher—Granite Falls
Stephens Hardware Co.—Monroe
Snohomish Hardware Co.—Snohomish
Hafstad, H. A.—Stanwood
Stanwood Hardware Co.—Stanwood

HARNESS

Ogrosky, C. E.—Everett
Gumsay, John—Snohomish
Snohomish Harness Co.—Snohomish
Simonson, Andrew—Stanwood

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED

Brounty & Son—Arlington
Banks Bros. Co.—Everett
Cardle Bros.—Everett
Janeway, J. N.—Edmonds
Brown, L. E.—Gold Bar

HOSPITALS

Monroe General Hospital—Monroe
Stanwood Hospital—Stanwood
Fairview Hospital—Sultan

HOTELS

Royal Hotel—Arlington
Vancouver Hotel—Arlington
White House Hotel—Arlington
Commercial Hotel—Everett
Elk Hotel—Everett
Hotel Holton—Everett
Hotel Manila—Everett
Hotel Hopkins—Everett
Hotel Tower—Everett

Merchants Hotel ---------- Everett
Mitchell Hotel Co., The ---------- Everett
Smathers House ---------- Everett
Commercial Hotel ---------- Gold Bar
Croft Hotel ---------- Gold Bar
Commercial Hotel ---------- Granite Falls
Granite Falls Hotel ---------- Granite Falls
Cascade Hotel ---------- Index
Index Hotel ---------- Index
Savoy Hotel ---------- Monroe
St. James Hotel ---------- Monroe
Commercial Hotel ---------- Snohomish
New Brunswick Hotel ---------- Snohomish
Hotel Bartz ---------- Stanwood
Stanwood Hotel ---------- Stanwood
Pioneer Hotel ---------- Sultan
Sultan Hotel ---------- Sultan

ICE AND COLD STORAGE

Coast Ice and Cold Storage Co. ---------- Everett
Dalgleish, J. W. ---------- Everett
Snohomish Ice and Cold Storage Co. ---------- Snohomish

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS

Acme Ice Cream Co. ---------- Everett
Bartlett Dairy Co. ---------- Everett

IRON WORKS

Arlington Iron Works ---------- Arlington
American Boiler Works ---------- Everett
Bayside Iron Works ---------- Everett
Nordeen Iron Works ---------- Everett
Sound Iron Works ---------- Everett
Sumner Iron Works ---------- Everett
Cherry Valley Iron Works ---------- Monroe
Snohomish Iron Works ---------- Snohomish

JEWELERS

Austin's, The Jeweler ---------- Everett
Bell's Jewelry and Novelty Shop ---------- Everett
Grad, Nick ---------- Everett
Jacobs, I. ---------- Everett
Kamerman, D. ---------- Everett
Miller, A. P. ---------- Everett
Miller Jewelry Co. ---------- Everett
Skinner, H. N. ---------- Everett
Wallgren, S. O. ---------- Everett
Dodge, H. T. ---------- Granite Falls
Ritchie, C. E. ---------- Monroe
Hendrie, A. B. ---------- Snohomish
Kneipp, F. A ---------- Snohomish
Warner, W. H. ---------- Snohomish
Knudson, K. ---------- Stanwood

LAUNDRIES

French Laundry Co. ---------- Edmonds
French Laundry Co. ---------- Everett
Independent Laundry Co. ---------- Everett
Kreiger Laundry Co. ---------- Everett
Standard Laundry ---------- Everett
Union Laundry ---------- Everett
Monroe Steam Laundry ---------- Monroe
Stanwood Steam Laundry ---------- Stanwood

LUMBER AND SHINGLES

A. B. C. Shingle Co. ---------- Edmonds
A. & C. Mill Co. ---------- Edmonds
Mowat, O. K. ---------- Edmonds
Queen Mill Co. ---------- Edmonds
Sorenson, O. C. ---------- Edmonds
Yost, A. M. & Sons ---------- Edmonds
Canyon Lumber Co. ---------- Everett
Eclipse Mill Co. ---------- Everett
Fairchild-Brown Lumber Co. ---------- Everett
Ferry-Baker Lumber Co. ---------- Everett
Gowen, J. E. ---------- Everett
Pendleton & Gilkey ---------- Everett
Rucker Bros. ---------- Everett
Shull Lumber & Shingle Co. ---------- Everett
Stewart, John R. ---------- Everett
Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co. ---------- Everett
Gold Bar Lumber Co. ---------- Gold Bar
MacKenzie, J. S. ---------- Gold Bar
Spithill, J. ---------- Granite Falls
Index-Galena Co. ---------- Index
Wagner & Wilson ---------- Monroe
Woods Creek Mill Co. ---------- Monroe
Cascade Lumber and Shingle Co. ---------- Snohomish
Clemens, C. L. ---------- Snohomish
Ford, D. A. ---------- Snohomish
Home Shingle Co. ---------- Stanwood
Stanwood Lumber Co. ---------- Stanwood

LUMBER BROKER

McCann, R. J. ---------- Everett

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED SPECIALTIES

Mutual Investment and Manufacturing Co. ---------- Everett

MANUFACTURING JEWELER

Johansen, Frank W. ---------- Everett

MARBLE WORKS

Sullivan, J. J. ---------- Everett

MILL AND LOGGING SUPPLIES

Lloyd Co., The ---------- Everett

MILLINERS

Jackson, L. B. ---------- Everett
Mix, Mrs. H. E. ---------- Everett
Crossman, Miss G. F. ---------- Snohomish
Pearl, Miss Viola ---------- Snohomish
Hogan-Dolan Co. ---------- Stanwood

MINING

Del Campo Metals Co. ---------- Monte Cristo

MISCELLANEOUS

Birchard, A. L. ---------- Everett
Hardwick, F. T. ---------- Everett
Lee, P. T. (County Auditor) ---------- Everett
Pilling, F. H. ---------- Everett
Engledow, B. ---------- Gold Bar
Galloway, J. M. ---------- Gold Bar
McKay. J. R. (Postmaster) ---------- Gold Bar
Precious. T. J. (Mayor) ---------- Gold Bar
Richards, E. G. ---------- Gold Bar
Watson. E. J. ---------- Gold Bar
Whiteman, M. B. ---------- Gold Bar
Carpenter, D. I. ---------- Granite Falls
Davies, T. D. (County Assessor) ---------- Marysville
Blackman, A. M. ---------- Snohomish
Dolson, W. O. ---------- Snohomish
Willhite, A. L. (County Commissioner) ---------- Stanwood

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Town Council of Gold Bar ---------- Gold Bar

NEWSPAPERS

Arlington Times ---------- Arlington
Tribune-Review ---------- Edmonds
Everett Daily Herald ---------- Everett
Everett Morning Tribune ---------- Everett
Labor Journal ---------- Everett
Granite Falls Post ---------- Granite Falls
Sultan Star ---------- Sultan

NOTIONS AND CROCKERY ....

Barrett, C. E. ---------- Everett
Springer's Bazaar ---------- Everett
Thompson, Geo. D. & Co. ---------- Everett
Whartenby's 5, 10 and 15c Store ---- Everett
White Co., The ---------- Everett
Harmon's Specialty House ------ Snohomish

OPTICIANS

Everett Optical Co. (Baker & Sandstein) ---------- Everett
Wallgren, M. C. ---------- Everett
Wells, A. L. ---------- Everett

OSTEOPATH

Jewell, C. O. ---------- Snohomish

PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING CONTRACTORS

Garrett, O. C. ---------- Edmonds
Smith, H. L. ---------- Edmonds
Clarke, S. D. ---------- Everett
Globe Wall Paper and Paint Co. ---- Everett
Goldfinch Bros. ---------- Everett
Hub Wall Paper Co. ---------- Everett
Riverside Wall Paper Co. ---------- Everett
Bartels, F. J. ---------- Monroe

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Brush, B. J. ---------- Everett
Juleen, J. A. ---------- Everett
Myers, J. B. ---------- Everett
Vikdal Studio ---------- Everett
Jewell, H. E. ---------- Granite Falls
Van Olinda, D. I. ---------- Index

PHYSICIANS

Kesling, O. G. ---------- Arlington
Hall, H. W. ---------- Edmonds
Schmidt, O. W. ---------- Edmonds
Beatty, Jno. F ---------- Everett
Cox, W. C. ---------- Everett
Findley, H. P. ---------- Everett
Thompson, Nathan L. ---------- Everett
Woodford, L. G. ---------- Everett
Stewart, John K. ---------- Granite Falls
Locke, J. A. ---------- Index
Miller, R. C. ---------- Monroe
Soll & Stockwell ---------- Monroe
Durrent, J. A. ---------- Snohomish
Eldridge, H. L. ---------- Snohomish
McCready, Norman S. ---------- Snohomish
Stafford, E. A ---------- Snohomish
Brown, A. C. ---------- Stanwood
Jacobsen, L. H. ---------- Stanwood
McEacheran, D. ---------- Stanwood
Purdy, J. S. ---------- Sultan

PIANOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Eilers Music House ---------- Seattle

PIANO TUNER

Hartman, H. P. ---------- Everett

PILES AND POLES

National Pole Co. ---------- Everett
Vollans, B. H. ---------- Everett

PLUMBERS

Bassett, A. P. ---------- Everett
Brown, H. C. ---------- Everett
Hedlund, A. ---------- Everett
Thomson Plumbing & Heating Co. -- Everett
Westover, R. M. ---------- Everett
Phillips, G. H. ---------- Snohomish
Rider & Lysons ---------- Snohomish

PLUMBERS AND TINNERS

Ellarson, W. L. ---------- Arlington
Heaton, Wyatt ---------- Monroe
Mackenzie, T. J. ---------- Monroe

POWDER MANUFACTURERS

Puget Sound & Alaska Powder Co. -- Everett

PRINTERS

Commercial Press ---------- Everett
Everett Daily Herald ---------- Everett
Everett Print Shop ---------- Everett
Hawes, F. B. ---------- Everett
Kane & Harcus ---------- Everett
Puget Press ---------- Everett

PRODUCE

Everett Produce Co. ---------- Everett
Hoover Produce Co ---------- Everett

PROFESSORS OF MUSIC

James, Arthur E ---------- Everett
Moline, Oscar ---------- Everett

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Jim Creek Water, Light & Power Co. ---------- Arlington
Edmonds Electric Light & Power Co. ---------- Edmonds
Edmonds Independent Telephone Co. ---------- Edmonds
Edmonds Spring Water Co. ---------- Edmonds
Everett Gas Co. ---------- Everett
Everett Railway, Light & Water Co. ---------- Everett
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. ---------- Everett
Puget Sound Independent Telephone Co. ---------- Everett
Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. ---------- Everett
Granite Falls Electric Co. ---- Granite Falls
Everett Gas Co. ---------- Monroe
Everett Gas Co. ---------- Snohomish
Everett Railway, Light & Water Co. ---------- Snohomish

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE

Beeson, F. R. ---------- Edmonds
Grace, Oscar ---------- Edmonds
Lamberton, C. H. Jr. ---------- Edmonds
Street, S. F. ---------- Edmonds
Adamson, G. W. ---------- Edmonds
Anthes, Jacob ---------- Everett
Babcock & House ---------- Everett
Baker, J. A. ---------- Everett
Beecroft, J. T. ---------- Everett
Bowman, Ward S. ---------- Everett
Buell, F. P. ---------- Everett

Clark Investment Co.---Everett
Clay & Cobb Investment Co.---Everett
Commerce Investment Co.---Everett
Coogan, M. J.---Everett
Cooper, W. B. & Co.---Everett
Currie & Stanford, Inc.---Everett
Curtiss, A. E.---Everett
Duff & Gebert---Everett
Duryee, D. A.---Everett
Edwards, A. C.---Everett
Elvrum & Larson---Everett
Everett Improvement Co.---Everett
Gaston, A. A.---Everett
Hall, A. E.---Everett
Hunsaker, J.---Everett
Hudson & Booth---Everett
Kennedy Investment Co.---Everett
Linden, H. J.---Everett
Lipke, P. W.---Everett
Lucas, A. D.---Everett
McGill, E. B.---Everett
Mitchell, R. M. & Son---Everett
North, H. W.---Everett
Pacific Investment Co.---Everett
Peoples Investment Co.---Everett
Quam, Halvor---Everett
Quinn, P. F. & Co.---Everett
Ready Investment Co.---Everett
Rymond, F. G.---Everett
Sharpe, H. A.---Everett
Smith, C. J.---Everett
Smith, J. H.---Everett
Spriestersbach Realty Co.---Everett
Strong, E. A.---Everett
Sunnyside Land Co.---Everett
Swalwell Investment Co.---Everett
Swalwell Land, Loan & Trust Co.---Everett
Tillman & Husdal---Everett
Torrey, J. P.---Everett
Two-Dollars-for-One Investment Co.--Everett
Warner Land Co.---Everett
Wellons, D. H.---Everett
Western Realty Co.---Everett
Westland & Stone---Everett
Willis, H. R.---Everett
World Realty Co.---Everett
Jensen, Oscar E. & Co.---Gold Bar
O'Donnell, Thos.---Gold Bar
Robe, T. K.---Granite Falls
Faussett Realty Co.---Monroe
Monroe Real Estate & Loan Co.---Monroe
Burton, James---Snohomish
Cook, Fred G.---Snohomish
Kernan, Frank J.---Snohomish
Snohomish Land Co.---Snohomish
Stinson & Marks, Inc.---Snohomish
Walton, H. F. & Co.---Snohomish
Weaver, J. A.---Snohomish
Durgan, Chas. R.---Stanwood
Giard, F. H.---Stanwood
Klaeboe, A. B.---Stanwood
Casey, Thos. A.---Sultan
Neelly, James---Sultan

RESTAURANTS

Blue Point Cafe---Everett
Elgin Cafe---Everett
Maize Cafe---Everett
Weiser's Cafe---Everett
Gaby, C. A.---Gold Bar
Washington Cafe---Monroe
Jurgens Bros.---Snohomish
Misich, Martin---Snohomish
Wanzer, J. C.---Snohomish

RETIRED

Moran, Thos.---Arlington
Currie, J. W.---Edmonds
Lemley, Chas.---Edmonds
Barron, James---Everett

SAND, GRAVEL AND CEMENT

Shaw, H. W.---Everett
Heyner & Hansen---Snohomish

SASH AND DOORS

Builders Supply Co.---Everett
Everett Sash & Door Co.---Everett

SHEET METAL WORKS

Bergeson, E. B.---Everett
Karns, J. F.---Everett

SHEET METAL AND FURNACE WORK

Kirsh, F. W.---Everett

SHOE MANUFACTURERS

Everett Shoe Manufacturing Co.---Everett

SIGN PAINTERS

Hammond & Paschke---Everett
St. John Sign Co.---Everett

SPORTING GOODS

Baily, Arthur A.---Everett
Sydman, C. R.---Snohomish
Atwood, T. J.---Sultan

STEAMSHIP AGENCIES

Quam, Halvor---Everett

STOVE MANUFACTURING

Washington Stove Works---Everett

STOVE REPAIRING

Johnson, W. D.---Everett

TAILORS

Boettner, Otto---Everett
Coogan, T. E.---Everett
Hatlen Bros.---Everett
Johnson, John---Everett
Morrow, J. L.---Everett
Schneider, Carl---Everett
Strobell, Max---Granite Falls
Sauer, John---Index

TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES

Claussen, M. H.---Everett
Everett Tea Co.---Everett
Grand Union Tea Co.---Everett
Imperial Tea Co.---Everett

THEATRES

Gem Theatre---Arlington
Scenic Theatre Co.---Arlington
Grand Theatre Co.---Everett
Orpheum Theatre Co.---Everett
Rose Theatre Co.---Everett
Star Theatre Co.---Everett
Electric Theatre---Granite Falls
Dream Theatre---Monroe
Monroe Theatre---Monroe
Princess Theatre Co.---Snohomish
City Theatre---Sultan

TRANSPORTATION

Island Transportation Co.----------Everett

TRUNK MANUFACTURERS

Everett Trunk Co.----------Everett

UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS

Foley, John ----------Everett

UNDERTAKERS

McElroy, J. T.----------Edmonds
Challacombe, N. B.----------Everett
Jerread, J. F.----------Everett
Smith, C. H.----------Granite Falls
Bartels, F. J.----------Monroe
Bakeman & Purdy----------Snohomish

VULCANIZING WORKS

Everett Vulcanizing Works----------Everett

WHOLESALERS

Pacific Grocery Co.----------Everett
Bruhn & Henry Market----------Snohomish

WINES AND LIQUORS

Everett Liquor Co.----------Everett
Klein Distributing Co.----------Everett
Whalen, Jack ----------Everett
Shelton, Ray ----------Gold Bar
Hynes, M. O.----------Granite Falls
McDuff, H.----------Granite Falls
Sharp, H. W.----------Granite Falls
Chipman, P. S.----------Index
Diefenbacher, John ----------Index
McPherson, F. M.----------Index
Gardell, Fred ----------Monroe
Heater & Nelson----------Monroe
Schneider, C. G.----------Monroe
Connelly, John ----------Snohomish
Williams, J. P.----------Snohomish
Jordan, W. J.----------Stanwood
Peterson, Ben ----------Stanwood
Tolin Bros. ----------Stanwood
Hansen, L. C.----------Sultan

WOOD AND COAL

Home Fuel Co.----------Everett
Keithly Fuel Co.----------Everett
New Canyon Wood Co.----------Everett
Seiffert, H. O. Co---- ----------Everett
Shaw, H. W.----------Everett
Hurley, J. J. & Sons----------Gold Bar

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